INSURANCE.

Indian Insurance Companies are national concerns.

The Bombay Chronicle

INSURANCE.

Indian Merchants therefore must support them.

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZSHAHA M. MEHTA IN 1913

VOL XVI NO 19— BOMBAY MONDAY JANUARY 23 1928 ONE ANNA

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

SHIPPING

N. Y. K. LINE

SINGAPORE, CHINA & JAPAN.

Steamers.	Tons.	Arrival.	Departure
Tyne Maru ..	5873	6 Jan.	25 Jan.
Meigen Maru ..	5345	21 ,,	1 Feb.
Genoa Maru ..	6785	31 ,,	6 ,,
Awa Maru ..	6028	30 ,,	12 ,,
Tamatsu Maru ..	4646	8 Feb.	18 ,,
Malacca Maru ..	5374	15 ,,	29 ,,
Seiyo Maru ..	6560	20 ,,	4 Mar.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA
Canada Building, Hornby Road Bombay
Phone Nos. 20279, 23755. Teigi "Yusen."

THE SCINDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LTD.

FORTNIGHTLY SERVICES BETWEEN

1. Rangoon, Bombay, Karachi, via Malabar.
2. Rangoon, Madras, Colombo.
3. Calcutta and Karachi via Coast Ports.
4. Rangoon, Calcutta, according in demand.

For freights and other particulars apply to: Messrs. NAROTTAM MORARJEE & CO. Agents.
Ballard Estate, Bombay.

BANKING

Punjab National Bank, Limited.

ESTABLISHED 1895.

Authorised Capital	Rs. 1,00,00,000
Issued Capital	Rs. 50,00,000
Subscribed Capital	Rs. 50,00,000
Paid Up Capital	Rs. 31,07,401
Reserve Funds	Rs. 23,00,000

LOCAL ADVISORY COMMITTEE.

1. Raja Govind Lal (Chairman).
2. Hon'ble Sir Manmohandass Ramji.
3. Lala Kishen Prasad.

HEAD OFFICE: 47, THE MALL, LAHORE.

BRANCHES:

Abohar	Hyderabad (Sind)	Montegomery
Allahabad	Jullunder	Montgomery)
Amritsar	Jaranwalla	Okara (dist.)
Amballa City	Jamma	Peshawar Can
Ambulla Cant	Jhelum City	Peshawar City
Bombay	Jhaag	Patiala
Cawnpore	(Maghiana)	Quetta
Culcutta	Karachi	Rawalpindi
Delhi	Kasur	Sangla Hill
D. I. Khan	Lahore City	Sargodha
Ferozepore	Lyallapur	Sialkot City
Gujranwalla	Ludhiana	Simla
Gojra	Meerut City	Srinagar
Hafizabad	Multan City	
Hoshiarpur		

LONDON AGENTS:
THE MIDLAND BANK LTD.
AMERICAN AGENTS:
AMERICAN EXCHANGE IRVING TRUST COMPANY.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and interest allowed at 3 per cent. from January to June and 2-1/2 per cent. from July to December, at Bombay on a minimum daily balance of Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,00,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS:—Sums as low as Rs. 10 received and interest allowed at 4 per cent per annum.

LOANS OVERDRAFTS and CASH CREDITS.—The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved securities.

CHEQUES, HUNDIES, BILLS, etc., of outstations are bought, collected and discounted.

For other particulars and rules of business apply to:—

P. D. TANDON,
Secretary and Chief Manager.
Sassoon House,
Churchgate Street, Bombay.

INSURANCE

HINDUSTHAN
Co-operative Insurance Society, Ltd.

Head Office:—CALCUTTA.
(A PURELY INDIAN LIFE OFFICE.)

ASSETS Exceed Rs. 85,00,000
NEW BUSINESS (1925-27) Over Rs. 72,00,000.

LAST BONUS (1922) Rs. 75 per thousand for five years.
NEXT BONUS (1927) is expected to be very substantial.

Liberal Conditions as to Automatic Extension of Assurance, Loan and Surrender Values, Revival of Lapsed Policies, etc.
Premium Rates (with profit) are sufficiently low and without Profit Rates are, perhaps, the lowest.
Insure with "HINDUSTHAN" and have the satisfaction of making provision for self and family.

Applications for Agencies are invited.
For particulars please write to:—

N. DATTA,
Manager,
Bombay Branch.

Commissariat Building, Hornby Road,
Fort. BOMBAY.

Insure Your Motor Cars
WITH THE
VULCAN
INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED

For Particulars Apply to:—
K. JIVRAJ & COMPANY,
PRINCIPAL AGENTS,
51-53 Bohra Bazar Street, Fort, : : : BOMBAY
Tel. No. 25347.

INDIA PROVIDENT CO., LTD.
SPLENDID BONUS 25% of the premium refunded as Bonus.
Funds above Rs. 1 LACS.
The Safest Office for Life Insurance for the poor. Premium Re. 1 or 8 as. per mon
Active and honest agents required on liberal remuneration. Apply at once to th
SECRETARY, 29, Grey Street, CALCUTTA or to
Messrs R. M. DIVADKAR & Co., Chief Agents, Escof Building, D'Lisle Street, Mazagon, Bombay

"Second To None"
Mr. RANGANATH RAO, of Ranipet writes:—
"I had occasions to use the world famed ATANK NIGRAH PILLS..... I can assure you, the medicine is SECOND TO NONE."
The Atank Nigrah Pills
Cure Brain-fag, Constipation, nervous debility and other mental as well as physical disorders.
Price—Rupee ONE (32 Pills)
For a full list of all our preparations write to:—
Atank Nigrah Pharmacy,
JAMNAGAR (Kathiawar)
Bombay Office Kalbadevi Road.

INSURANCE

Western India Life Insurance Co., Ltd.

HEAD OFFICE—Satara City.

PROGRESS OF THE COMPANY

Valuation	Year.	Surplus disclosed.
First ..	1917	Rs. 11,532
Second ..	1920	Rs. 27,737
Third ..	1923	Rs. 1,16,544

No other Company started within 25 years could show equal results at the same age.
Excellent opportunity for reliable energetic men of position and ability to represent the Company.
For agency and other particulars, please apply to:—
THE MANAGING DIRECTOR
Satara

When You Spend so much for Your Clothes why not be certain that they are made by artistic Tailor
ARAUJO FERNANDES & CO.,
MERCHANT TAILORS,
PRINCESS STREET BOMBAY

Income-Tax & Super-Tax
Statutory Statement of Account prepared, Audit of Books of Firms UNDERTAKEN.
B. L. THOSAR PUBLIC ACCOUNTANT,
436-437, Kalbadevi Road, BOMBAY.
Tel. No. 22997.

THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL CHAMBER, IMPERIAL DELHI.

KATNI
"CASTLE" Brand PORTLAND CEMENT
What's in a name?

From the inception of the manufacture of Portland Cement in India the name of Katni "Castle" Brand Portland Cement has been accepted by ARCHITECTS, ENGINEERS and CONTRACTORS as being synonymous with a product complying in every way with the British Standard Specification for Portland Cement.

EXPERIENCE—Years of accumulated experience of manufacturing is at the back of KATNI Cement. Engineers and Chemists specialising in cement manufacture have helped in making KATNI CEMENT the Best! It is guaranteed to be over the British Standard Specification (Revised 1925).

TESTIMONY—To the faith of experienced buyers is to be found in the ever increasing number of large buildings and schemes throughout the length and breadth of India on which KATNI "CASTLE" Brand has been used their exclusively or partly, among which are the King George's Dock, Calcutta, the Hindu University of Benares, the huge Granaries of Lyallpur, the Great City of New Delhi, the Bombay Development Scheme etc., etc.

SERVICE—With the best equipped plant in India KATNI CEMENT is available in any quantity desired. QUICK DELIVERIES ASSURED.
And last but not the least, experts on the staff are always ready to give counsel on CEMENT PROBLEMS.

Write us or Phone 20438 for quotation.

THE KATNI CEMENT & INDUSTRIAL Co. LTD
Agents:- C. MACDONALD & Co. Laxmi Bldg. Ballard Road. BOMBAY.

After All Arrived

YOUR OLD FAVOURITE CIGARETTES

"London Idol Cork Tipped"

Manufactured by
Messrs. R. & J. HILL Ltd. of London.

Well known since 1775 A. D. and Reported for their favourite brands

SPINET, SUNRIPE, EDINBUROUGH, RCHERS GOLD FLAKE &c.

Did you Try them?

Can be had at all Tobacconists.

DISTRIBUTORS: ISHVERDAS & Co., BARIA BUILDING, Carnac Road, BOMBAY 3.

CLASSIFIED ADVTS.

Readers, Private Short Advertisements are inserted in these columns at the following rates:—

HALF ANNA

PER WORD

Minimum Charge being Annas Twelve.

CASH MUST ACCOMPANY ORDER.

The full name and address of the advertiser is required, not necessarily for publication.

Advertisers who do not wish their names and addresses published will be given a Box number. The words: Apply Box No.—Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle," to be paid for.

Answers to advertisements should be addressed as follows:—Box Number—Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle" Office, Bombay.

Unclaimed replies to advertisements are destroyed after one month.

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED—A fast and experienced TYPIST to operate on Oliver from 3 to 6 daily, stating salary expected. Apply to Box No. 2085, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A R678

WANTED—APPLICATIONS ARE INVITED for DISTRICT AGENCY in the Province of Bombay to represent THE BENGAL INSURANCE AND REAL PROPERTY COMPANY, LIMITED. 6, Hare Street, Calcutta, from gentlemen of position and influence and experience in the line. Apply to THE SECRETARY, 6 Hare Street, Calcutta.
A R619

WANTED by a Progressive Indian Life Office—energetic and experienced Agents throughout Bombay Presidency on decent remuneration on salary or commission basis. Divisible Surplus expected at its ensuing Valuation. Unique Policy Conditions. None need apply who has no previous experience. Apply to Box No. 2073 Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A 29753

WANTED.—INFLUENTIAL AGENTS for the sale of "Bombay Chronicle", Daily and Sunday Editions. Apply for the revised Terms of Agency to the MANAGER, "Bombay Chronicle", "Hari" Building, Old Custom House Road, Fort, Bombay.

WANTED—HOUSE SURGEONS, for Sir Hurkisondas Nurrotamdas Hospital New Charni Road. Apply before 26th January to the Hon. SECRETARY.
A R670

WANTED—AGENTS to Canvass orders for Cotton piece goods, imitation silks, etc. For particulars apply to RADHA WEAVING CO., Chowa, Cannanore, North Malabar.
A R666

PHOTOGRAPHY.

PHOTOGRAPHS.

Photographs of general interest are invited from readers from all parts of India for publication in "The Chronicle" Preference will be given to topical photographs on subjects of political, general, engineering, scientific or other interest. Accepted photographs will be paid for on publication, at usual rates.

The Editor undertakes no responsibility for the return of unaccepted photographs, but every endeavour will be made to return rejected photographs, accompanied by stamped addressed envelopes. All photographs must be sent to the

EDITOR,
"Bombay Chronicle,"
Old Custom House Road, Bombay.

SITUATIONS VACANT

WANTED—CHIEF OFFICER. Pay 150—300 or according to qualifications, only Engineering graduates or those who have worked as Chief Officer or Secretary of any Municipality need apply before 15th February to GOPALJI ODHAVJI, President, City Municipality, Bhawnagar.
A z 29828

HOUSES AND FLATS TO LET

QUETTA PICTURE PALACE TO LET—Offers invited to lease out the above now known as the OPERA HOUSE of Quetta available from 15th May, 1928. Theatre centrally situated midway cantonment and civil limits. Well furnished suitable both for Cinema and Theatrical performances. For further particulars apply to the owner. KHAN BAHADUR ABDUL SATTAR, QUETTA.
C R638

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—Immediate, ENGLISH FILTER PRESSES, 13in., 18in., 25in., complete. Prices cheap. Also two Expellers, as Andersons. M. H. DINSHAW & CO., Apollo Street, Bombay.
N R677

MISCELLANEOUS.

TURKO BATHS—High Frequency Electric Ozon Vibro and Violet Treatments Massages. Open Sundays Holidays. 309, Hornby Road above Barton.
R674

ELCO Health Thermae Institute Electric Vibro Ozone Violet, Red Ray treatment Massages and Baths Jer Mahal, Dhobitalo.
R675

FRUITS FLOWERS SEEDS.

11 lb. FRESH THIN SKIN WALNUTS, chocest dessert apples, pears, hazelnuts Rs. 5-8 each., 11 lb. Fresh thin skin almonds, stoneless sweet apricots, currants, raisins, Sultana figs apple rings Rs. 13 each Prices Postage included. DAR BROS Srinagar, Kashmir.
F R29203

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS.

EARN Rs. 3 and Thirty a day on our Knitting Machine of 325 and 2600. Particulars from the Asiatic Knitting Commercial Corporation Ltd., Bombay.
R676

PUBLIC NOTICES.

GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCEMENTS, Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

	Per Column Inch per Insertion.
1st Insertion	Rs. 7-8-0
2nd Insertion	Rs. 5-8-0
3rd Insertion	Rs. 4-8-0
4th and Subsequent Insertion	Rs. 3-8-0

Mofussil advertisers are requested to send remittance in advance and state clearly, whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the classified short advertisement columns.

GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS

INSPECTOR OF BOILERS WANTED.

APPLICATIONS ARE INVITED for the appointment of a temporary INSPECTOR OF BOILERS for a period of 6 months under the Government of Madras. Pay according to qualifications and experience in the scale of Rs. 400—30—700 a month. The appointment will be terminable at a month's notice. Only persons fully qualified between the age of 25 and 35 need apply. A statement of qualifications required can be obtained from the Sanitary Engineer to Government, P. W. D. Buildings, Triplicane P. O, Madras.

J. S. WESTERDALE,
B.Sc., M.Inst.C.E.,
Sanitary Engineer to Government.
12th January, 1928.
29806

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOTICE

DELHI MUNICIPALITY.

APPLICATIONS ARE INVITED for the following posts and will be received by the undersigned up to 15th February, 1928.

The applicants should state age and qualifications and submit copies of their testimonials, which will not be returned.

Applications must be submitted on prescribed forms to be obtained from the undersigned.

The applicants having experience of Town Improvement will be preferred.

One Supervisor at Rs. 200 per mensem.
Two Surveyors at Rs. 80 per mensem each.

The appointments will be temporary and for the present for one year only.

(Sd.) RAGHUBIR SINGH,
Municipal Engineer.
Delhi,
Town Hall,
18th January, 1928.
29838

TENDERS.

BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY.

KING EDWARD VII MEMORIAL HOSPITAL, PAREL, BOMBAY.

TENDERS ARE INVITED for the supply of Drugs, Medicines and Surgical Dressings, etc., to the K. E. M. Hospital, Parel, Bombay, for one year, commencing from 1st March, 1928.

Tenders should be addressed to the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay and delivered at the Office of the Chief Accountant, Municipal Offices, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay, not later than 1 p.m. (B. T.) on FRIDAY, the 3rd February, 1928. Tenders must be enclosed in sealed envelopes, which must be endorsed "Tenders for the supply of Drugs, Medicines, etc., to the K. E. M. Hospital."

Forms of contract, specification, etc., and any other information that may be required will be supplied by the Dean's Office, K. E. M. Hospital, Parel, Bombay, on personal application. A charge of Rs. 5 will have to be paid for each set of tender forms.

The attention of the tenderers is invited to the general directions published with the tender.

JIVRAJ N. MEHTA,
Dean.
29835

LEGAL NOTICES.

PROCLAMATION.

PROCLAMATION.—BOMBAY TO WIT.—By virtue of a Precept to me directed, I hereby proclaim and give notice, that the FIRST SESSIONS of 1928 of OYER and TERMINER, and GENERAL GAOL DELIVERY will be holden before the High Court of Judicature at Bombay, at the Court House, on WEDNESDAY, the 25th day of January, 1928, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, for the trial of all Treasons, Murders and other Felonies, Perjury, Trespasses and other Crimes, Misdemeanors and Offences had, done, or committed within the Town and Island of Bombay, and the Limits thereof, and the Factories subordinate thereto; and also to inquire, hear and determine, in the like manner, all Treasons, Murders, Felonies, Forgeries, Perjuries, Crimes, Extortions, Misdemeanors, Offences, Wrongs and Oppressions, had, done or committed by any of His Majesty's British Subjects in any of the Territories which now are subject to or dependent upon the Government of Bombay, or within any of the Dominions of the Native Princes of India in alliance with the said Government.

And also, that at the same time and place will be holden a Session of Admiralty, for the trial of all Treasons, Murders, Piracies, Robberies, Felonies, Misdemeanors, Offences and other Maritime Crimes whatsoever, done or committed on the High Seas and all murders, crimes or offences had, done or committed by any of our native Indian subjects within the dominions and territories of the Shah of Persia to which the provisions of the Persian Order in Council, 1889, are applicable.

And I hereby give notice to all persons bound to prosecute and give evidence at the above Sessions, or in any way concerned therein, that they are to attend at the time and place abovementioned, and not to depart without leave of the Court.

And I hereby give notice to all Justices of the Peace, Coroners, Escheators and also all Chief Constables and Bailiffs of the Town and Island of Bombay and the limits thereof, that they be then and there in their own persons, with their Rolls, Records, Indictments and other Remembrances to do those things which to their offices in that behalf appertain to be done.

Dated this 5th day of January, 1928.
N. V. MANDLIK,
Sheriff of Bombay.
29775

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that BHAGWANDAS ATMARAM, GOCULDAS ATMARAM and MADHUKAR BHAGWANDAS, the last a minor by his guardian the said Bhagwandas Atmaram, all of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitants, have contracted to sell the undermentioned property to our client. All persons having any claim against or to the said property by way of inheritance, mortgage, sale, gift, lease, lien, charge, trust, maintenance, easement or otherwise howsoever, are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their Office No. 23, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without reference to such claim and the same, if any, will be considered as waived.

SCHEDULE OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of leasehold land or ground with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house standing thereon, situate, lying and being on the West side of New Bhatwadi, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, in the Island of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 687 square yards or thereabouts and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under New Survey No. 7907 and Cadastral Survey No. 1580 (Girgaum Division), and in the Books of the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under D Ward Nos. 1372 to 1378 and Street Nos. 23 to 29, and bounded as follows, that is to say, on the East by Bhatwadi Road, on the South partly by Plot No. 95, leased to Kissondas Damoderdas and another and partly by Plot No. 22, leased to Atmaram Pranjiwandas but now in the occupation of Chhaganlal Jugjiwandas and Hiralal Jugjiwandas, on the West by land of the Board laid out as a service passage and on the North by Plot No. 20, leased to the legal representatives of Jagmohandas Pranjiwandas Gordhan, which piece of land forms portion of lands bearing New Survey No. 7907.

Dated this 20th day of January, 1928.

DHARAMSI DADACHANJI & CO.,
Purchaser's Attorneys.
29830

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 720 of 1927.

SHIVJI POONJA KOTHARI and another ..... Plaintiffs.
vs.
KALIDAS MOTIRAM and others ..... Defendants.

PURSUANT to the Consent Decree for sale, dated 27th September, 1927, and Judge's Order, dated 14th December, 1927, made in the above suit the following immoveable property will be sold by Public Auction by the Commissioner of this Hon'ble Court at the premises at Dady Seth Agiary Lane on MONDAY, the 20th day of February, 1928, at the hour of 4-45 o'clock in the afternoon (Standard Time).

PARTICULARS.

All that piece or parcel of Pension and Tax land or ground (the cess whereof has been redeemed) together with the messuages, tenements and dwelling houses standing thereon, situate, lying and being on the Eastern and Northern sides of Naviwady Lane and Dadi Seth Agiary Road respectively, without the Fort, and in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement one hundred and ninety-four square yards or thereabouts, bearing part of Collector's Old No. 64, New No. 631, Old Survey No. 372, New Survey No. 294 and Cadastral Survey No. 1990, Bhuleshwar Division, and assessed by the Municipality under C Ward No. 4834 and Street Old No. 1 and New No. 33, and bounded on or towards the East by the property formerly belonging to Kalidas Motiram and others lately sold to Ramkrishna Keshav Shetye and beyond that by the property of Maneckchand Panachand, on or towards the West by Nayiwady Lane, on or towards the North by the property of Trikamdas Dinanathji Maneckji, the South by the Public Road called the Dady Seth Agiary Road.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, application should be made at the Office of the said Commissioner or at the Office of Messrs. Mehta Laljee and Co., Attorneys for the Plaintiffs abovenamed, at No. 2-4, Oak Lane, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.

Dated this 6th day of January, 1928.

H. H. WADIA,
Commissioner.
29836

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF BOMBAY

IN INSOLVENCY NO. 119 OF 1928.

Re: JAMNADAS MATHURADAS, a firm, carrying on business as dealers in Kariani and Flour at Duncan Road, without the Fort of Bombay ..... Adjudged Insolvents.
Ex parte: SHANTARAM MANGESH & CO., a firm ..... Petitioning Creditors.

WHEREAS the abovenamed JAMNADAS MATHURADAS, a firm, have been this day duly adjudged to have committed acts of Insolvency under Section IX of the Presidency Towns Insolvency Act, 1909 (III of 1909). It is ordered that all the estate and effects of the said Insolvents do vest in the Official Assignee of this Honourable Court, and it is further ordered that the said Insolvents do, immediately after the service of the order of adjudication upon them, attend the Office of the said Official Assignee.

Dated this 20th day of January, 1928.
K. A. BHOJWANI,
Chief Clerk.
29837

AUCTION SALES.

BENNETT & CO.

120, APOLLO STREET, FORT.

SALE WILL TAKE PLACE IN BOMBAY.

AUCTION SALE OF VACANT PLOT OF LAND AT NASIK.

Under instructions from N. H. Moos, Esq., the Receiver in Suit No. 791 of 1923 (Gulbai vs. Cowasjee), Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction on MONDAY, the 30th instant, at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.) at their Auction Rooms the undermentioned property:—

All that piece of vacant land with a well thereon, situate in Nasik in the Nasik District, bearing Collector's Survey No. 107, Pot No. 1, admeasuring about 11 acres 27 gunthas, and assessment (akar) is Rs. 14/6.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Mulla and Mulla, Attorneys for the Receiver, or to the undersigned.

BENNETT & CO.

GANDHI & CO.

Auctioneers and Commission Agents.

AUCTION SALE OF 47 BALES ARTIFICIAL THANA CLOTH DOBI SUSHI.

Messrs. GANDHI and Co., Auctioneers, will sell by Public Auction on TUESDAY, the 24th January, 1928, at 3 p.m. (S. T.) at Champa Gulley, Mulji Jetha Market, by order of Messrs. Dharamsey Ruttonsey and on account and at the risk of the defaulting purchaser, Mr. K. H. Hillel:—

41 bales Artificial Thana Cloth Dobi Sushi No. K. H., Jamshed Mill, each containing 50 pieces, and on account and at the risk of the defaulting purchasers, Messrs. Freim and Jacob:—

6 bales Artificial Thana Cloth Dobi Sushi No. K. H., Jamshed Mill, each containing 50 pieces.

A deposit of 25 per cent will be required at the time of sale.

GANDHI & CO.
Auctioneers.

THE
RUSSIAN EXPERIMENT
1917-1927
(pp. 147 + vii)
BY
Prof. K. T. SHAH.
Price Rs. 2.
D. B. TARAPOREVALA & SONS.
A careful study of the Bolshevist regime in Russia by a sympathetic scholar in a sympathetic manner. The chapters are:—
Evolution of the Revolution.
The Ideal and the Actual.
Change of Front: The New Economic Policy.
Summary of Achievements.
Russia and the World: Challenge of Russia.

SHIPPING.

P. & O. British India
(Incorporated in England).
MAIL & PASSENGERS SERVICE.
P. and O. SAILINGS to PLYMOUTH AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES.
All passengers are required to be in possession of passports.

Date.	Steamer.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
1928			
23 Jan.	RANCHI ..		16,650
4 Feb.	RAZMAK ..	MALDERA ‡ ..	16,088
11 ,,	RAWALPINDI		16,619
18 ,,	RAZMAK ..	MALWA* ..	10,986
25 ,,	RAJPUTANA..		16,568
3 Mar.	RAZMAK ..	NARKUNDA ..	16,302
10 ,,	KAISAR-I-HIND ..		11,518
17 ,,	RAZMAK@† ..		16,602
21 ,,	CHINA§ ..		7,952
24 ,,	RANPURA ..		16,601
31 ,,	MOOLTAN‡ ..		20,847
7 Apr.	RANCHI ..		16,650
14 ,,	RAZMAK@ ..		16,602
21 ,,	RAWALPINDI		16,619
28 ,,	MALOJA‡ ..		20,837
5 May.	RAJPUTANA.		16,568
12 ,,	DELTA ..	MOREA* ..	10,953
19 ,,	KAISAR-I-HIND ..		11,518
26 ,,	RAZMAK ..	NALDERA‡ ..	16,088
2 June	MACEDONIA.		11,120
9 ,,	RAZMAK ..	MALWA *	10,986
16 ,,	CHINA ..		7,952
23 ,,	RAZMAK ..	NARKUNDA x	16,572
30 ,,	MANTUA ..		10,946

@To Marseilles only.
x Through steamers from Australia have limited accommodation for passengers from India.
*Through steamers from China have limited accommodation for passengers from India.
† 1st Saloon only.
$Extra sailing at the following reduced rates:—
1st Saloon to London A. £80. B. £70. C. £60
1st Saloon to Marseilles A. £72 B. £62. C. £56.
2nd Saloon to London A. £54 B. £52.
2nd Saloon to Marseilles A. £50. B. £48.

SPECIAL OFF SEASON RETURN TICKETS
First Saloon Return Tickets at Special Reduced Rates will be issued for any Mail Steamer during the period commencing from Bombay with the sailing of the S. S. MACEDONIA", on the 2nd June, 1928, and terminating with "KAISAR-I-HIND" due in Bombay on the 21st September. The fares will be as follows.—
To London and back by Sea £105
To London and back via Marseilles including P. & O. Special Train across France in both directions £120
To Marseilles and back £100
P. & O. SPECIAL TRAIN MARSEILLES—LONDON.
During the months of June, July and August the fare by this train will be reduced to £10.
SINGLE BERTH CABINS
There will be no extra charge for single berth Cabins between 1st June and 1st January.
BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.
Bombay to Port Said and Plymouth.

Date about.	Steamers.	Tons.
1928		
23rd Feb.	MANORA ..	7,883
15th March	DUMANA ..	8,427
5th April	MANELA ..	8,303
3rd May	DUMALA ..	8,441

P. & O. SAILINGS TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN AND AUSTRALIA.

1928		
31st Jan	†MIRZAPORE ..	Straits, China & Japan.
7th Feb.	KALYAN ..	Colombo, Straits, China & Japan

†Does not carry passengers.
BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.
TO AFRICA, KARACHI, PERSIAN GULF, TUTICORIN, COLOMBO, MADRAS, CALCUTTA & RANGOON.

1928		
23rd Jan.	VITA ..	Karachi via Port Okha & Cutch Mandvie.
25th ,,	xELLORA ..	Mombasa.
25th ,,	BANDRA ..	Busreh vis Karachi & Persian Gulf Ports
27th ,,	VASNA ..	Busreh vis Karachi.
28th ,,	CHAKLA ..	Karachi via Porebunder Dwarka & Cutch Mandvie.
1st Feb.	KARAGOLA..	East & South Africa.

xExtra sailing to Mombasa only.
There will be sailings for Karachi on Mondays, Wednesdays, Fridays and Saturdays every week. Local passengers for Karachi can only proceed by the Friday sailings when accommodation is not required for passengers ex the P. & O. Mail Steamer or through Passengers to Busreh.
Terms and Rates of Freights and Passage may be arranged with
MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.,
Ballard Road, Fort, Bombay.

SAVE EYES
of all troubles, even Cataract, Gloncoma, Granular lids, etc., cured Without Knife, by our nature's remedy Cocoanut Brand "LOTUS HONEY"—genuine and purest in market. Cure guaranteed. Dram Rs. 2-8, 2 drams Rs. 4. Postage extra. Ask particulars.
NEW FORMULA CO., Kandi, Bengal.
Tel.—Ulcer, Kandi.
Agents:—KEMP & CO., Charni Road, Bombay.
J. TIRTH & CO., Bunder Road, Karachi.

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AMUSEMENTS.

CORINNE GRIFFITH in Three Hours

7 reels

A First National Picture

"TEE FOR TWO." PATHE SUPER GAZETTE.

Time: 6-15, 8-1 and 10 P.M.

PATHE CINEMA Royal Opera House.

IMPERIAL CINEMA

TO-NIGHT—TO-NIGHT.

LAST SIX CHAPTERS OF

"THE GREEN ARCHER"

The Greatest Mystery Serial Ever made

Story by EDGAR WALLACE

A PATHE SERIAL.

TIME: Saturday and Sunday 3, 5-30, 8 and 10-30 P. M.

Week Days: 5-30, 8 & 10-30 P.M.

POPULAR PRICES.

The most Sensational Picture ever produced

TO-NIGHT & THIS WEEK

SHRI SHARDA FILM CO.

Presents

"The Wine of Youth"

Powerful and Peppy. Alive and Living. A dash of Fun. Dramatic consequences. The battle of a Strong Man for Redeeming his Pledge

AT

CINEMA MAJESTIC

GIRGAUM.

At 5, 7, 9 and 11 P.M. Extra Show at 3 P.M. On Saturday & Sunday and Bank Holidays.

BOMBAY AMUSEMENTS

WELLINGTON CINEMA.

A unique picture of rare charm and distinction has been made from the story "Tarzan and the Golden Lion" from the pen of the famous author Edgar Rice Burroughs. It is a brand new picture now shown for the first time in Bombay. The story is a fantasy set in the heart of Africa. Tarzan, the White Man lives in the "Unknown Land" and has for his friends, the savages and animals who are the only inhabitants of this strange world. The picture is a delight—it is refreshingly different—and deals with this fascinating subject of a hunt for treasure in a hidden city. Scaling a precipitous cliff, escapes through some unknown caves, skirmishes with savage tribes, encounters with lions, are a few of the high lights of this entirely new picture. Suspense and Romance are also runners-up. The famous African Veldt with its strange beauty, is depicted in a very realistic fashion. This magnificent picture which is acclaimed as a screen novelty of the year, comes to-night and this week at the Wellington Cinema (Dhobi Talao). The companionship of Tarzan and the lion he has raised from a cub, is one of the most thrilling and unusual things you will see in this delightful picture "Tarzan and Golden Lion." The programme includes a comedy.

GLOBE CINEMA.

A great big double attraction is being offered this week at The Globe Cinema, Sandhurst Road in three more episodes of "The Golden Stallion" and the very latest feature comedy in four reels "The Pilgrim" the world's greatest apostle of joy Charlie Chaplin. He is a riot as the convict who stole a prison's clothes. All we can tell you is this—that we know of no man in the world-actor or otherwise—who could play an escaped convict in clerical garb, taking the job of a "Pilgrim"—and still keep the whole world happy. The picture is undoubtedly one of Charlie Chaplin's best.

As for the second instalment of the serial "The Golden Stallion", judging by the splendid reception accorded to the first instalment, the current instalment is sure to be just as well patronised.

UNIVERSAL PICTURE HOUSE.

"The Lone Eagle," the Univeral-Jewel picture, which opened its local premiere at the Univeral House last night, proved the Univeral Picture House last night, proved conclusively that the theatre-going public is not tiredof war pictures, at least war pictures as admirably done as this one.

Time after time, during some thrilling sequence of action, you could have heard a pin drop in the crowded house while at other times the applause was tremendous. Without a doubt, "The Lone Eagle" is one of the best pictures ever shown at the.....

The story has to do with a young American youth (Raymond Keane) attached to a veteran unit of the Royal Flying Corps. He overcomes his deadly fear of the horrors of war; falls in love with a charming little French girl (Barbara Kent) and vindicates himself in the eyes of his British comrades.

The direction was by Emory Johnson, who is fast coming to the front as one of the foremost directors of the screen, and he handled it in the deft and interesting manner always associated with his work.

Jack Pennick, a virtual new-comer in screen circles, has an excellent part and does it well. Don Stuart, Nigel Barrie and Cuyler Supplee complete the capable cast.

IMPERIAL BANK RATE.

Statement of the affairs of the Bank, as on the 13th January 1928.

LIABILITIES.

Subscribed Capital	.....	11,25,00,000
Capital Paid up	.....	5,62,50,000
Reserve	.....	5,12,50,000
Public Deposits	.....	3,34,85,000
Other Deposits	.....	70,30,47,000
Loans against securities per contra	.. ..	..
Loans from the Government of India under Section 20 of the Paper Currency Act, against Inland bills discounted and purchased per contra	.....	8,00,00,000
Sundries	....	52,81,000
	Rupees ..	92,93,12,000

The above balance sheet includes:—

Deposits in London £933,700.

Advances and Investments in London £903,200.

Cash and balances at other Banks in London £903,200.

Percentage 12·96.

Bank Rate 7 per cent.

ASSETS.

Government Securities	....	16,48,00,000
Other authorized securities under the Act	..	2,08,34,000
Loans	.....	13,90,28,000
Cash Credits	.....	30,19,28,000
Inland bills discounted and purchased	....	15,94,69,000
Foreign bills discounted and purchased	....	30,96,000
Bullion	..	15,000
Dead Stock:	..	2,77,36,000
Liability of constituents for contingent liabilities per contra	.. ..	.. ..
Sundries	.....	40,50,000
Balance swith other Banks	..	11,50,000
	..	82,27,36,000
Cash	.....	10,65,76,000
	Rupees ..	92,93,12,000

LIABILITIES.

	Rs.	
Public Deposits	30 71,000	Decrese.
Other Deposits	39,01,000	,,

ASSETS.

Bank's Investments	2,39,000	Increase
Loans	15,43,000	Decrease
Cash Credits	1,34,49,000	Increase
Bills Discounted and purchased.	88,77,000	,,
Cash	97,96,000	,,

Percentage 12·93.

Imerial Bank of India,

Bombay, 13th January, 1928.

SHIPPING

ARRIVALS.

Jan. 21.

Sally Maersk, Nelson, Busreh.
Makige Maru, Mizichi, Osaka.
Seminole, Dunton, Melbourne.
Vasna, Fitzherbert, Busreh.
Karagola, Blencow, Durban.
Vita, Danne, Karachi.
Shwedagon, Goodbody, Rangoon.
Meigen Maru, Sado, Kobe.

DEPARTURES.

Jan. 22.

Massilia, Kelly, Jamnagar.
Mizadono Maru, Ishizawa, Kobe.
Sharistan, Moore, Hull.
Hassol, Tellison, Hull.
Semirannis, Johnson, Colombo.
Scottish Bard, Daniel, Abadan.

LOADING.

Jan. 21.

Steamer Mirzazpore for Kobe.
Steamer Seminole for New York.
Steamer Gogra for Calcutta.
Steamer Karagola for Durban.

S S Sally Maersk:—The Graham T Co's steamer Sally Maersk arrived in harbour on Saturday from Busreh with ballast.

S S Mikage Maru:—The M B K steamer Mikage Maru arrived in harbour on Saturday from Osaka with a cargo of rice.

M V Seminole:—The M V Seminole arrived in harbour on Saturday from Bunbarry with a cargo of timber and coal.

S S Vasna:—The B I S N Co's steamer Vasna arrived in harbour on Saturday from Busreh with a general cargo and passengers.

S S Vita:—The B I S N Co's Karachi mail steamer Vita arrived in harbour on Saturday from Karachi with mail, a general cargo and passengers.

S S Shwedagon:—The I B P Co's steamer Shwedagon arrived in harbour on Saturday from Rangoon with a cargo of kerosine oil.

S S Meiyen Maru:—The N Y K steamer Meiyen Maru arrived in harbour on Saturday from Kobe with a general cargo.

S S Massilia:—The Graham T Co's steamer Massilia sailed yesterday from Bombay harbour for Jamangar with same bottom cargo.

S S Miyadono Maru:—The N Y K steamer Mizadono Maru sailed yesterday from Bombay harbour for Kobe with a general cargo.

S S Sharistan:—The M M Co's steamer Sharistan sailed yesterday from Bombay harbour for Hull with a general cargo.

S S Hassol:—The G T Co's steamer Hassol sailed yesterday from Bombay harbour for Hull with a general cargo.

S S Semirannis:—The G T Co's steamer Semirannis sailed yesterday from Bombay harbour for Colombo with same bottom cargo.

S S Scottish Bard:—The S W Co's steamer Scottish Bard sailed yesterday from Bombay harbour for Abadan with a general cargo.

EXPORTS.

Jan. 21.

S S Ranchi for London:—86 casks goat skins, Nizamudin and Co; 25 bales cow hides, A H I Tharia; 11 bales jackal skins, 6 bales cat fox and leopard skins, Cox and King Ltd; 200 cwts myrabollams, K Meghjee and Co.

S S Mariendfels for Rotterdam:—3000 cwts G nut oil cakes, Moosabhoy and Co; 300 cwts yellow millet, M Bhuta and Co.

For Brunen:—335 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

For Antwerp:—22 bales goat skins, D Abraham and Son.

For Hamburg:—220 bales cotton fly, Textile Products; 2093 cwts groundnuts seeds, Pohoomall Bros; 800 cwts rice dust, N V Velnokmed; 501 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

S S Hatimura for Ghent:—670 bales cotton, C and Thakersey Ltd; 110 bales cotton, T M Kaisha Ltd.

For Antwerp:—220 bales cotton, Vurdhman bros; 2000 cwts groundnuts, K M Nathoo; 110 bales cotton, T M Kaisha Ltd.

For Dunkirk:—650 bales cotton, T M Kaisha Ltd; 1314 bales cotton, Japan Cotton Trading Co.

For Havre:—187 bales cotton, A D Saoned; 186 bales cotton, Japan Cotton Trading Co.

S S Marby for New York:—8 cwts kajoo kernel, M N Shah.

S S Sally Maersk for Rotterdam—15000 cwts groundnut oil cakes, 4100 cwts linseed oil cakes, J Paramanand; 110 bales cotton, G K Kaisha Ltd.

For Antwerp:—81 cwts gum kadaya, 240 cwts gum mawra, 1006 cwts castor and sheraq seed, Tamboli and Co; 800 cwts mowra seed, L Dreyfus and Co; 2010 cwts castor seed, S Joharmal.

S S Aleppo for Antwerp:—340 bales cotton, Vurdhban Bros; 104 cwts mustard seed, J Doyal and Co; 220 bales cotton, Bombay Co Ltd; 2025 cwts G nut oil cakes, E Dewar and Co.

For Barcelona:—50 bales cotton, Vurdhman Bros; 350 bales cotton, T M Kaisha Ltd; 100 bales cotton, Bombay Co Ltd; 350 bales cotton, B Cursondas and Co; 500 bales cotton, F F Campbell and Co.

S S Massilia for Liverpool:—2 tons metal cuttings and scraps, F Klein.

S S Walton Hall for Liverpool:—7 bales wool, D Sassoon and Co; 20 bales wool, M Nissim; 42 cwts gum Ghatty, J Mani and Co; 50 casks castor oil, Gujarat Oil Mill Mfg Co; 100 bales cotton thread waste, M Chandulal and Co.

S S Capo-de-Monte for Genova:—6000 cwts groundnuts, K M Nathoo.

S S Borneo Maru for Kobe:—300 bales cotton, Japan Trading and Mfg.

For Shanghai:—300 bales cotton, M Amersey and Co; 1400 bales cotton, Japan Cotton Trading Co.

S S Mirzapore for Kobe:—500 bales cotton, G K Kaisha Ltd.

For Osaka:—500 bales cotton, G K Kaisha Ltd.

For Moji:—150 tons iron scrap, N Fatehally and Co.

S S Tyne Maru for Kobe:—800 bales cotton, G K Kaisha Ltd; 1000 bales cotton, Japan Cotton Trading Co.

For Hongkong:—16 cwts fishmaws, 32 cwts sharkfins, H A Mohmed and Sons.

S S Miyadono Maru for Kobe:—100 bales cotton, Raili Bros.

S S Indus Maru for Moji:—500 bales cotton, Japan Cotton Trading Co.

For Kobe:—500 bales cotton, Japan Cotton Trading Co.

IMPORTS.

Jan. 21.

S S Moji Maru from Yokohama, Agents N Y Kaisha:—25 cases cotton shirting, 3 cases menthal crystal.

From Tokyo:—150 cases 25 bales cotton yarn, 145 cases glassware, 13 cases toys, 13 cases confectioneries.

From Nagoya:—600 cases Asahi beer, 15 bales grey whotty, 140 bales grey shirting, 187 cases cotton yrn, 125 cases glassware, 247 cases porcelain.

From Yokkaichi:—65 cases porcelainware.

From Osaka:—5 cases shell buttons, 7 cases silk, 175 bales 15 cases cotton shirting, 108 cases cotton yarn, 150 bales 62 cases cotton drill, 16 cases glassware, 20 15 bales grey dhotty, 140 bales grey shirting, 187 cases cotton yarn, 125 cases glass-packages glue, 619 cases brass circles, 18 cases brass sheets, pakages brass circles, 18 cases brass sheets, 35 cases glass beads, 30 cases glass tubes, 10 cases enamelware, 17 cases E G bottles, 10 cases cotton goods, 165 cases glass bangles, 20 cases glass ink bottles, 2 packages 5 casks 3 cases provisions. 5 cases menthal crystal, 37 cases celluloid bangles, 285 bales G C sheeting, 10 cases cotton flannel, 10 cases glassware, 15 cases twill, 8 cases cotton tape, 27 cases glass beads, 25 cases enamelware, 43 cases glass bangles, 12 cases cotton hosiery, 20 cases glassware, 87 cases cotton drill, 15 cases 25 bles cotton sheeting, 13 cases cycle fittings, 11 bales isinglass, 60 cases refined camphor, 98 casks coal tar, 28 cases toys.

From Moji:—23 cases vegetable wax, 26 cases candles.

From Hongkong:—8 cases S P goods, 3 cases raw silk, 350 bags refined sugar, 250 bundles cassia, 32 cases preserved ginger.

From Singapore:—627 bags betelnuts, 739 bags sago flour, 250 bundles rattans, 24 bales pepper, 25 packages camphor, 20 bags gum Gopal, 15 bundles gum Benjamin, 50 bundles sugar candy, 10 cases quinine, 60 bags damar battu.

From Canton:—20 bales raw silk.

From Colombo:—53 bundles empty gins 50 cases 12 Hlc tea, 229 bags copra.

S S Karoa from Durban, Agents M M and Co:—1020 tons coal, 88 bars specie, 8 cases jelly powder, 65 cases alloes.

From Mozambique:—14785 bags kajoo nuts, 25 bags jugo beans.

WEEKLY GUNNY MARKET REPORT

MESSRS. THOMAS & CO.

Calcutta, Jan. 18.

Heavy Goods.—There has been less doing in the market this week, and rates have eased a little in consequence. Liverpools for February|April are still in demand and a small line of B. Twills is reported for October|December, but otherwise there is very little to report.

For the U. K. and Continent.—D. W. Nitrate Bags for January at Rs. 41-0-0; B. Twills for January at Rs. 47-4-0, for April|June at Rs. 46-0-0; Liverpool Twills for January|March at Rs. 53-4-0, for February|March at Rs. 53-0-0, for April at Rs. 52-12-0; Cuban Sugar Bags for January at Rs. 54-0-0 to Rs. 53-8-0.

For Egypt and the Levant.—We have nothing to report.

For the Cape and Mauritius.—B. Twills for January at Rs. 47-4-0, for April|June at Rs. 46-0-0, Liverpool Twills for January|March at Rs. 53-4-0, for February|March at Rs. 53-0-0, for April at Rs. 52-12-0.

For the Colonies.—Cornsacks Ready at Rs. 45-12-0 to Rs. 45-8-0; Woolpacks for February|May and May|July and November at Rs. 2-5-0.

For Burmah and the Straits.—E. Bags for January at Rs. 39-0-0, for February at Rs. 38-0-0; Heavy Cees for April|September at Rs. 47-0-0; Heavy Cees (2" blue) for January at Rs. 48-12-0 striped; A. Twills (Union Sewn) for November|January at Rs. 55-8-0.

For the Up-Country Markets and Bombay.—B. Twills for January at Rs. 47-4-0; for April|June at Rs. 46-0-0, for July at Rs. 47-0-0, October|December at Rs. 45-8-0; Liverpool Twills for January|March at Rs. 53-4-0, for February|March at Rs. 53-0-0; for April at Rs. 52-12-0.

Hessians.—The market at the beginning of the period opened steady, but with little business in evidence. At the week-end there was considerable uneasiness due to the news that the American Customs were classifying all Calcutta hessians to come under an increased 'ad valorem' duty imposed on goods containing any cotton. We understand however that the question has been shelved for the time being, but the market remains very dull with a small trade passing at the lower rates for near deliveries.

40" 8 ozs. for Ready at Rs. 17-0-0 to Rs. 16-6-0 to Rs. 16-8-0.

40"-7 1|2 ozs. for Ready atRs. 16-5-0 to Rs. 15-13-0 to Rs. 16-0-0, for January at Rs. 15-5-0 to Rs. 15-13-0.

WEEKLY COTTON REVIEW

(MESSRS. DEVKARAN NANJEE.)

Jan. 21.

The American market closes 36 points nett below the price of the last week. Upto the middle of the week the market was weak chiefly because of the U.S.A Mills consumption figure for December which is 544,000 bales as against 575,000 bales in the same month last year and 626,000 bales in November 1927. This came as a distinct disappointment to gullish sentiment being much lower than expected and accentuated bearish general feeling. Another cause of the weakness has been the fear that there will be an increase in the acreage as the fertilizer sales are reported to be larger than the last season. On the other hand, good buying by trade has been in evidence on declines and the Agricultural Bureau at Washington has issued a circular reporting great increase of bollweevil in hibernation, but these two facts although bullish failed to influence the market in face of speculative selling, South selling and long liquidation. At the close of the week, however, the market has partially recovered on some short-covering, probably in view of the penultimate Ginning Report to be issued on Monday, the 23rd instant, and has a steadier tone.

With reference to the meeting of cotton growers and ginners held at Newerleans on January 11th and 12th to formulate plans for a systematic acreage and production, our New York friends early in the week wired to us: "Meetings resolution individually restricting acreage, cultivate intensively small area, increased yield, better cotton. Influence problematical."

Our local market closes Rs. 12 lower having remained weak and sagging. The local Mills strike continues. The highest rate for Broach-April|May touched during the week was Rs. 379 on the 13th instant and the lowest Rs. 366 1|2 yesterday, the range for the week being Rs. 12 1|2. Yesterday's rates at 6-30 p.m. are: Broach-A.|May Rs. 366 1|2; Oomra-Dec.|Jan. Rs. 337 1|2; Oomra-March Rs. 332; Bengal-Dec|Jan. Rs. 307 and Bengal-March Rs. 302 1|2.

With regard to the disparity in our market as compared to the prices of Americans it will be interesting to note a recent telegram from America which states that basis in the South while being easier for high grade is firmer for low grades. Most of the cotton produced this year in America being of high grade there has been a shortage of low grade cotton obtainable at lower prices and hence the prices of the low grade cotton have become comparatively dear. It is therefore not unlikely that our Indian cotton, which is inferior to and cheaper than high grade American cotton, may also continue to remain comparatively dear.

It appears that the Ginning figures to be issued on Monday will probably act as a reminder with regard to the smallness of this season's crop. In this connection, the following extract from the market-letter received yesterday from one of our Liverpool friends will be found interesting: "It is true the belief is gaining ground that the acreage will be increased, but as it now looks as if the end of season carry-over wil be needed. In view of next season will be needed. In view of the fact that the boll-weevil is usually active during periods of three yeras, a large yield per acre is hardly likely, and even if the acreage were increased 10 per cent. the crop would only be about 14 million bales on this year's yield per acre." Although the general feeling recently has become quite bearish, we would not go with the market and sell short after America has gone down over six cents and our local market nearly Rs. 120 per candy from the highest point touched. We would however still prefer purchases in weak markets as we feel that these should ultimately result in profit.

(Continued from column 6.)

ness of under-estimating the income and over-estimating the expenditure, I am optimistic enough to trust that the budget will balance itself at the end of the next year.

Now I come to the most encouraging part of the whole affair—our surplus cash balance of 58 lacs. I think the Commissioner was contemplating quite a new loan in spite of this large balance in hand. To go in for a new loan and pay 6 per cent interest charges, whilst our own surplus cash in hand would realize only 4 per cent, is to my mind the most unbusinesslike deal possible. However I am glad to see that the Standing Committee are minded to utilise about 25 lacs for a new loan to complete some of our Capital works next year. A very bulky surplus cash balance is always a dangerous temptation for the Commissioner to come to the Corporation with demands for extra grants.

"HEADING STRAIGHT FOR DISASTER"

MR. MARZBAN ON CORPORATION FINANCE

It was stated in our issue of Wednesday last, in reporting the proceedings of the meeting of the Bombay Municipal Corporation held on Tuesday, that the "City Fathers" indulged, that day, in chit-chat. Partly as a result of this, and partly to his back being turned against the reporters' seats, Mr. P. J. Marzban was inaudible to reporters. He now sends us a copy of his speech from which the following extracts are given:—

It is generally supposed that the members of the Standing Committee are joint authors of the Budget. And as such it is but natural that they are expected to be more in the category of criticised than that of the critics. As a member of the Standing Committee I should have liked to abstain from commenting any further on this Budget, since I already have had ample opportunities to express my views, ere now, on the various aspects of our finances. But I feel that entire silence on the part of the members of the Standing Committee is likely to be misinterpreted; And I think it my duty to reply to-day to some remarks made by previous speakers, especially to the acrid criticism of my friend, Mr. Jamnadas Mehta.

"HALF-RESERVED PRAISE."

Mr. Jamnadas has given great "Shabashee" to the Standing Committee for the great pains they have taken after the Budget. I thank him for this compliment, but the praise given us is "half-reserved." He charges the Standing Committee with being quite indifferent to the enormous rise in the expenditure and with being entirely callous to the disastrous financial situation of the Corporation. I must say that this is very unfair indictment. After literally burning the electric current for days together, the Standing Committee has been able to curtail the Loan Works total by nine lakhs, to chop the Revenue side figures by 4 1|2 lakhs in expenditure and have restricted the proposed new loan of 43 lakhs to 25 lakhs. Well, Sir, this is all we could possibly do. These figures that we have given you are the irreducible minimum. Of that the Standing Committee has been convinced. And this is achieved only by the undaunted tenacity of our Chairman and the cordial co-operation of our Municipal Commissioner. I express my sense of gratitude to Mr. Clayton for the forbearance he has shown whilst the Budget discussion was progressing. After a whole day's hard work and worry, he sat with us late till midnight, day after day and helped us to cut and prune Budget figures mercilessly here, there and everywhere. I am afraid we have sorely tried his patience and his temper!

HEADING FOR DISASTER.

Mr. Jamnadas has drawn a very gloomy picture of our finances; and I think he is perfectly justified in his pessimism. We all know, Sir,—and the Standing Committee fully realises it—that we are straight for disaster. Our finances are in a hopeless condition and we are well-nigh on the verge of bankruptcy with an alarmingly increasing burden of liabilities. But whose fault it is? Surely not that of the Standing Committee. To suggest that the Standing Committee is not aware of the anxious financial situation is absurd—I am surprised to see such an insinuation coming from an ex-member of the Standing Committee and a financier like Mr. Jamnadas.

Sir, the Standing Committee had to budget for huge loan works expenditure works that are half finished and in full progress. In fact the Standing Committee was given a legacy of a large debt, that could not be repudiated. The Corporation and the Executive have launched in past years gigantic Capital works schemes, which next year we 'must' complete and finance. There is no turning back. I give only one instance—the monsterous Balliard Pier Hornby Road Scheme. I am sorry to refer to it again and again. This Scheme must be pushed through now to its bitterest end. The Standing Committee has no alternative but to budget for its further progress next year. We lose actally three hundred rupees per day on this venture.

I perfectly agree with Mr. Jamnadas, I say in deploring the present state of affairs of the pecuniary position of our Municipality. But it is our own fault. Our executive, the Commissioner, with all his wonderful abilities is an idealist and a dreamer; and, I am afraid, so are some of the Corporators, especially the nominated Corporators.

A CATASTROPHE AVERTED.

The way we have been rushing along with wanting this and wanting that, appeared to me at one time, to have only one ultimate solution; one per cent. rise in the general tax! But that catastrophe has been averted. I am glad to say, by the handling of our next year's budget, by two of our most competent and able financiers—Mr. H. B. Clayton and Mr. Tambe, the Chief Accountant. But still, Sir, it is a deficit budget—with a deficit of six lacs. However considering our proverbial weak-

(Continued in column 5.)

World Cotton Situation

NEW YORK, LIVERPOOL & BOMBAY MARKETS.

NEW YORK.

DULL AND FEATURELESS—AWAITING GINNERS—FOSSICK ESTIMATES 12,500,000 BALES—FUTURES 2 TO 9 POINTS LOWER.

New York, Jan. 20.

The New York futures market opened dull and declined 10 points within seven minutes on tired bulls liquidation. There was no inclination on the part of the operators, to enter into fresh risks prior to the Ginning report due on Monday next. The shorts having adopted a cautious policy, covered a part of their interest which caused a rally of some 9 points. The market practically ruled dull and featureless, and closed at a loss of 9 points in near months and 2 points lower for new crop months. Spot cotton declined 5 points to 19.25 c.

The New Orleans futures market exhibited slightly better tendency and prices closed unchanged to 1 point higher. Middling American Spot cotton closed steady at prices unchanged, i.e., 18.88.

The consumption so far this season being ahead of the last, it was needed that unless there was some curtailment, it was feared that over-production would ultimately create an unhealthy state of affairs. This attitude was a necessity only because, cotton prices ruled now are roughly 4 to 5 cents higher than what they were a year ago. Higher prices are likely to improve the buying capacity of farmers, but if the demand and consumption were to exceed last season's record figures, it can always be understood that cotton is very cheap at 20 cents. The present improving outlook for the next American crop is too early to be relied upon and while we think it dangerous to sell short at this level, we believe it safe to await further developments.

PRIVATE CABLES.

Messrs. Patel Bros. have received the following cable from New York dated Jan. 20th:—

July highest 18.75 (1-59 p.m.) lowest 18.66 (10-07 a.m.).

Messrs. Langley & Co's Report:—

March highest 1879-3. Lowest 1863-13.

A. Nordon & Co.:—"Increasing mill curtailment and bearish views on new crop prospects resulting in continued liquidation. Shorts and trade best buyers, outlook against sustained advance."

Reuter:—"Market dull and featureless, Traders adopting awaiting attitude."

AMERICAN COTTON FIGURES.

F. P. Bales.	1927-28	1926-27
Receipts to date 20-1-28	6380000	9546000
Receipts Yesterday 20-1-28	22000	57000
Export to date 19-1-28	4171000	6361000
Stock at ports 20-1-28	2412000	2897000
Stock Interior Towns do	1221000	1486000
Stock at Liverpool do	886000	1254000
Visible Supply 20-1-28	5729000	7285000
Quantity in Sight do	10895000	21033000

NEW YORK

New York, Jan. 20.

New York 11 a.m.—
(As known in Liverpool at closing time.)

March	18.71
May	18.81
July	18.67

New York Noon Call—

March	18.74
May	18.83
July	18.70

New Orleans 9-30 a.m.—

March	18.57
May	18.51
July	18.31

NEW YORK COTTON.

New York, Jan. 21.

March	18.56	—.17
May	18.68	—.16
July	18.52	—.20
Oitober	18.00	—.17
December	17.97	—.16
Middling Spot	19.05	—.20

NEW YORK COTTON DAILY STATISTICS.

New York, Jan. 21.

	Bales
Day's Receipts at all U S Ports	14,000
Day's Exports to Great Britain	8,000
Day's Exports to the Continent	8,000

NEW ORLEANS COTTON.

New York, Jan. 21.

March	18.45	—.19
May	18.37	—.20
Middling Spot	18.71	—.17

NEW YORK DEMAND BILLS.

New York, Jan. 20.

Demand Bills	486.87

COFFEE—NEW YORK MARKET.

New York, Jan. 20.

Coffee Fair Rio (No. 7 quality) Spot	14.15|16

LIVERPOOL.

QUIET SESSION—AWAITING GINNING REPORT—FUTURES 5 TO 7 POINTS HIGHER.

Liverpool, Jan. 20.

The Liverpool futures market opened 7|8 points higher, but declined on long liquidation. Later on prices showed a small rally and the market closed at a rise of 5 to 7 points. There was only small business and the market is awaiting the ginning report, which according to Messrs. Fossick's estimate is likely to be 12,500,000 bales. Spot cotton prices improved 2 points and sales amounted to 7,000 bales.

Empire cotton futures closed 6 to 7 points higher and Egyptians closed 2 to 5 points higher.

PRIVATE CABLES.

Springman & Co.:—"Think market will go lower, demand due to chiefly covering. Speculative interest negligible. Expect ginners' report will point to.....No new feature."

Hornby Hemelryk & Co:—"Fossick estimates ginnings 12,500,000." "Market small, meets good trade resistance on declines, West still having deficient rainfall. Securities steady."

Messrs. Breul Co. have received the following cable dated 20th instant (5-20 p.m.) from their Liverpool friends Messrs. Reynolds and Gibson:—

"Featureless market. Seems sale an all advances for time being owing to slackness of trade demand."

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

Liverpool, Jan. 21.

January	9.96	—.08
February	9.92	—.09
March	9.92	—.09
April	9.89	—.08
May	9.88	—.09
June	9.80	—.10
July	9.80	—.09
August	9.68	—.09
September	9.58	—.10
October	9.50	—.09
November	9.45	—.09
December	9.45	—.09
Middling Spot	9.43	—.09
	10.55	—.07

LIVERPOOL COTTON SALES.

Liverpool, Jan. 21.

	Bales
Sales at Liverpool	6,000
Sales on Speculation	100
Sales of East Indian Cotton	Nil

INDIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, Jan. 21.

Scinde Fully Good	7.75 —.05
Scinde Fine	7.95 —.05
Scinde Superfine	8.15 —.05
Bengal Good	7.55 —.05
Bengal Fully Good	7.75 —.05
Bengal Fine	7.95 —.05
Oomra Good	8.20 —.05
Oomra Fully Good	8.45 —.05
Oomra Fine	8.70 —.05
Broach Fully Good	9.20 —.05
Broach Fine	9.45 —.05
Broach Superfine	9.70 —.05

EGYPTIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, Jan. 21.

January	16.80 —.16
February	16.90 —.16
March	16.95 —.17
April	16.95 —.17
May	17.07 —.17
June	17.07 —.17
July	17.14 —.16
August	17.14 —.16
September	17.14 —.16
October	17.18 —.16
November	17.20 —.16
December	17.07 —.14
January	17.10 —.16
Sakellaridis F G F Spot	17.45

LIVERPOOL WEEKLY COTTON STATISTICS.

Liverpool, Jan. 20.

	Last week. Bales	This week. Bales
Total Cotton Actual Export	3,000	3,000
Total Cotton Forwarded to Consumers	64,000	63,000
Total Cotton Imports	35,000	32,000
Total Cotton Stocks	919,000	886,000
Actual Week's Sales	65,610	50,670

THE SEEDS TRADING ASSOCIATION.

Bombay, Jan. 21

Castorseed Delivery May Opening 52/9, Highest 52/13, Lowest 52/5, Closing 52/12.

Cottonseeds Delivery January Opening 4/12/9, Closing 4/12/6.

Cottonseeds Delivery May Opening 4/12/9, Closing 4/12/6.

Groundnut Seeds Delivery February Opening 58/16, Closing 58/11.

Groundnut Seeds Delivery May Opening

NEW YORK DEMAND BILLS.

New York, Jan. 21.

Demand Bills	487.00

BOMBAY

Selling Continues. Confidence. Impaired. Weak. Closed Rs. 4 Lower.

Bombay, Jan. 21

Following a small decline of 4 points in New York futures, the local market opened at Rs. 367/8 for Broach April/May declivery. There was absence of buyers and prices assumed a declining tendency on Japanese selling. Further, selling by option dealers depressed prices, which were quoted at 4 p.m. as under:—

Broach A/M.	367/8	367/8	364/8	364/8
Oomra D/J.	338	338	335	335
Oomra Mar.	332/8	332/8	330	330
Bengal D/J.	307	307	305	305
Bengal Mar.	302/8	302/8	300/8	300/8

SEWRI MARKET.

Bombay, Jan. 21

Liverpool was due 1 point higher but opened weak 5 points lower and closed 9 points down. The local forward market ruled weak on continued selling by option dealers and on a Japanese firm selling Oomra. At the moment confidence is impaired and there is a accumulation of short interest. Rates at 6-30 p.m. were as under:—

Broach A/M.	362/12	363/8	362/4	362/8
Oomra D/J.	333/8	334	333/8	333/8
Oomra Mar.	329	329	328/8	328/8
Bengal D/J.	304/8	305	304	304
Bengal Mar.	300/	300/	299/	299/

SAMPIN QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Jan. 21.

January	221.10—1.90
April	226.50—2.60
July	229.10—3.10

READY COTTON SALES.

Bombay, Jan. 21.

100 Forbes & Co., Limbdi, 320.
200 Forbes & Co., Arvi, 345.
500 Volkart Bros., Mathia, 322|326.
400 Volkart Bros., C. P. No. 2, 342|346.
200 Volkart Bros., Anjangaon, 340.

JAPANESE COTTON DEMAND

Bombay, Jan. 21.

Messrs Bruel and Co. have received the following cable to-day from their friends in Japan:—

Don't except demand unless much cheaper.

200 Luis Drefus & Co., Wardha, 366|367.
100 A Damodar & Co., Ahmednagar, 315.
100 E. Sppinner & Co., Nandgaon, 309.
100 E. Spinner & Co., Muthia, 297.
100 H. Nenshi & Co., Veraval, 295.
100 Virjee Ladha, Amalner, 326.
100 G. V. Lauk & Co., Jaipur, 276.
Saturday Room Rate was closed.

READY COTTON QUOTATIONS.

	Ready. Red leafy	Ready. Average.	Delivery Contract Jan.	
Bengal Superfine	320			
Bengal Fine	315	310		+5
Bengal FG.	305	300		
Sinds-Punjab Fine	315	310		
Sindh-Punjab FG.	305	300		
Wardhan-Hingt. Fine	368/70	360/62		
Nagpur Fine	368/70	360/62		+26
Yeotmal Fine	360	350/52		
Arvi Fine	360	350/52		+14
Amraoti Fine	348/50	340/42		
Khamgaon-Akola Fine	345/48	333/35		+2/3
Mulkapur Fine	340/42	333/35		
Khandesh Fine	330/32	323/25		—5/6
Muthia Fine		323/25		—5
Muthia FG.				—13/9
Nanded/Purna FG. GS.	358/60			
Purna FG. GS.	348/50	330/32		
Parbhani/Sailu FG. GS.		325/28		
Indore/Ujjain Fine		335/38		
Burwah Sanavad Fine	345/50	335/38		
Broach FG.			March	
Broach Fine				+19
Westerns MG.		355/55		
Westerns HG.				
Cambodia	455			
Miraj-Sangli	415		Ap/My.	
Compta Good	420			+38
Dhollera				
Kadi-Viramgam				

AMERICAN WEEKLY COTTON STATISTICS.

	This week. Bales	Last week. Bales
Receipts of Cotton at all U S Ports	122,000	123,000
Exports from America—		
To Great Britain	61,000	27,000
To France and Continent	97,000	67,000
To Japan	24,000	39,000
Visible Supply:—		
Stocks at U S Ports	2,412,000	2,493,000
Stocks at U S Interior Towns	1,221,000	1,265,000

LONDON PRODUCE.

London, Jan. 21.

Cottonseed Bombay—
£9-2-6 Jan-Feb Shipment Sellers.
Castorseed Bombay—
£18-10 Jan-Feb Shipment Sellers.
Rapeseed Toria ton—
£19-2-6 Jan-Feb Shipment Sellers.

BULLION MARKET

(The Bombay Bullion Broker[illegible] Association Ltd.)

GOLD.

Bombay, Jan. 21

Ready	21	4	6
Maha	21	4	9
Falguna	21	5	9
Narandas Motilal Native Gold Bars touch 96, 97, 98, 99	21	4	6
National City	21	8	0

SILVER.

Ready	59	1	6
London Ready	26	2	0
Forward	26	0	0
London Shanghai.			
Opening	2	7	4
Closing	2	7	4
New York cent	5	7	0

	Op.	Hi.	Lo.	Closing
Maha	59/3/0	59/4/0	59/3/0	59/4/0
Falguna	59/1/0	59/2/0	5931/0	59/2/0

EXCHANGE

Bombay, Jan. 21.

LONDON:—
Bank's selling T T 1|6 1|16.
Bank's selling D D 1/6 3/32.
Bank's buying 3 M|st D A 1|6 11|32.
Bank's buying T T 1/6 1/8 3/32.
Bank's buying D D 1|6 5|32.
Tone of Exchange:—Steady market.
PARIS:—
Bank's selling D D 920.
Bank's buying 3 M|st D A 960.
Bank's buying D D 945.
JAPAN:—
Bank's selling T T 128.
Bank's buying 60 D|st D P 124-1|2.
HONGKONG:—
Bank's selling D D 137-1|2.
SHANGHAI:—
Bank's selling D D 174-1/4.
SINGAPORE:—
Bank's selling D D 155-1|2.
NEW YORK:—
Bank's selling D D 272 1|2.
London—Gold per oz.—Ready 84-11 1/4.
London—Silver per oz.—Ready 26.2.
London—Silver per oz.—Forward 26|0.
Tone of Silver:—Steady. India bought. China was a buyer at lower rate. Market has a more steady appearance.
American Cross Rate dol. 4.87-3|8.
Paris Cross Rate Frcs. 124.03.

LONDON DISCOUNTS.

Bombay, Jan. 21.

Three months 4-1|32 per cent.
Six months 4-1|32 per cent.
Bank of England rate 4-1|2 per cent.
Money Call 6-1/4 per cent.
One to three months 5-1/2 per cent.
Tone of Money Market:—
Imperial Bank of India Rate 7 per cent.

EAST INDIAN COTTON

BREUL AND CO'S REPORT

RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY.

Bombay, Jan. 21.
Since 1st September.

In full-pressed Bales
Yesterday.

		This year.	Last year.
Khandesh	2,701	1,00,985	2,00,155
Central India	2,938	1,23,463	1,08,177
Barsi and Nagar	2,830	1,45,875	98,850
Hyderabad -Gaorani	97	56,633	32,968
Berar	4,065	3,31,173	2,45,928
Central Provinces	1,878	1,38,751	83,493
Total Oomras	14,509	9,59,880	7,69,587
Dholera	2,148	49,535	25,268
N.-W. Provinces	258	59,150	45,432
Rajputana	479	18,677	15,419
Sind-Punjab	1,051	84,215	57,235
Broach		2,597	239
Coompta & Dharwar	100	3,455	79,648
Westerns-Northerns		3,377	8,970
Cocoanada			395
Tinnevelley & Cambodia		7,425	4,594
Persian	7	3,052	2,849
American		21,111	66,721
Egyptian and African		9,352	20,166
Comila, Burma & other sorts		64	44
Total	18,532	12,21,891	10,36,567

EXPORTS FROM BOMBAY.

In full-pressed Bales
Yesterday.

	1st Sept. to 19th Jan. This year.	Last year.
Europe	10,432	2,01,319	1,04,098
Japan & China	7,207	3,13,427	3,30,855
Coast Ports		10,930	5,184
Up-country by Rail		37,281	40,270
Afloat in harbour or Europe			
China and Japan		43,755	77,684
Total	17,639	6,06,722	5,58,091

PRODUCE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Jan. 21

Receipts of various raw produce into Bombay upto noon the 20th inst.:—

	Cwts.
Wheat	9,358
Linseed	1,436
Rape, Rai and Mustardseeds	677
Gingellyseeds	5,018
Groundnuts	41,991
Castorseed	3,790
Rice	8,793
Myrabollams	3,374
Cottonseed	81,591
Mowrasee	549
Gram	2,651
Joowar	1,663
Barley	38
Bajree	3,924
Coal	1,240 tons

STOCKS AND SHARES

TATA HYDROS AGAIN FIRM

SECURITIES STEADY.

MILL SHARES. Bombay, Jan. 21.

The Share Market opened steady at about yesterday's closing prices. There was absence of sellers and prices steadily improved on bull support and short covering. The closing tone was rather firm.

MISCELLANEOUS.

There was renewal of activity in Tata Hydros which ruled again firm. Trams were in good demand. Tata Iron and Steel Ordy. and Defds were steady. There was better demand for Cements.

SECURITIES.

Government paper ruled steady on speculative support. Closing tone was steady.

COTTON MILLS.

Paid up.	Feb., 1928. Closing rates.
100 Ahmed. Advance	400
100 Alliance	30
50 Apollo	6-12
500 Bombay Cotton	317|8
250 Bombay Dyeing	553|12
250 Bradbury	280
100 Century	467|8
100 Central India	528-12
500 Central India Pr.	485
100 Coloba Land	143|12
100 Coorla	130
100 Crescent	195
250 Currim	270
500 David	270
250 Dawn	670
200 Edward Sassoon	112|8
10 E D Sassoon	As. 14-6
100 Elphinstone	16
250 Fazulboy	902|8
50 Finlay	162|8
1000 F. Petit	500
100 Globe	30
100 Gokak	133-12
100 Indian Bleaching	265
100 Indore Malwa	305
250 Jamshed Mfg.	50
50 Kastoorchand	26
100 Khatau	82|8
100 Kohinoor	295
1000 Luxmi Cotton	6815
100 Madhavrao Sed.	45
100 Madhowji	117|8
500 Mathuradas	50
1000 Maneckji Pet.	1600
100 Meyer Sassoon	86|4
1000 Morarji	2150
200 New Great	315
10 New City	130
250 Pabaney	285
250 Pearl	605
100 Phoenix	420
10 Premier	13
1000 Sholapu	7900
250 Simplex	201|4
50 Swan	120
100 Swadeshi	528|12
500 Tata Mil.	85
500 Vishnu Cotton	3150

BANKS.

500 Imperial	1403|8
125 "	340
50 India	88
50 Baroda	91
25 Central	26-4
25 Eastern	84
£12 1|2 National Bank	£50

RAILWAYS.

500 Ahd. Prantij	917|8
Amritsar Patti	143
100 Cen. Prov. Rly.	101
100 Dhond Baramati	101
100 Guzerat Rly.	93|8
100 Hoshiarpur	99
100 Khulna Baghirhaut Rly.	95
90 Mandhra Bhon	79
100 Sara Sirajgunj	99
100 Sialkote	106
100 Sindh Lt. Ry.	140|8
100 Upper Sindh	87|8
500 Tapti Valley	721-4

MISCELLANEOUS.

100 Ahmedabad Electric	103
1000 Andhra Valley	786|4
100 Alcock	375
125 B. Burma	877
50 B. Burma N. I.	315
10 Br. India Insurance	10
8sh Bt. Burma Pet	4-11
50 B. Tramway	158-12
50 " " Pref.	70
250 Bombay Steam	266|4
50 Bombay Telephone	51|8
10 Bundi Cement	23
250 Indian Cement	271|4
10 Central India Mining	23-12
£ 1 Eastern Chemical ordy.	1|8
sh. 2 Do Defd.	1
100 Katni Ordinary	948|12
40 Katni Deferred	800
50 Oriental Life Ass.	3000
25 New India Insur.	0
10 Punjab P. Cement	15|4
16 Pref.	15|4
10 Shivrajpur	46|4
75 Tata Iron Ordinar	70|12
30 Tata Iron Defd.	288|12
150 Tata Iron 1st Pre	135|8
100 Tata Iron 2nd Pr	92|4
1000 Tata Hydro	1118|12
100 Tata Oil	48
1000 Tata Power Ord	580
100 Tata Power Pref.	905
15 Scindia Steam	8-10

SECURITIES

Bombay, Jan. 21.

3-1|2 per cent. Rupee Paper Rs. 75-15-0.
4 per cent Conversion Loan due 1931-36 Rs. 94-2.
4 per cent Loan due 1934/37 Rs. 93/9.
4 per cent Loan due 1960/70 Rs. 87/15.
5 per cent War Loan due 1929-47 Rs. 100-0.
5 per cent Loan due 1935 Rs. 101/4.
5 per cent Loan (Tax Free) due 1933 Rs. 102-6.
5 per cent Loan (Tax Free) due 1945-55 Rs. 106|6.
5-1|2 per cent War Bonds (Tax Free) due 1928 Rs. 105-5.
6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1930 Rs. 103-7.
6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1931 Rs. 105.
6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1932 Rs. 106-5.
6-1|2 per cent Bombay Development Loan (Tax Free) due 1955 Rs. 111-8.
4 per cent Port Trust due 1974 Rs. 85-4.
4 per cent Municipal due 1974 Rs. 84/4.
4 per cent Improvement Trust due 1974 Rs. 84-8.
6 per cent Bombay Municipal due 1954 Rs. 110-12.
6 per cent Municipal due 1929-49 Rs. 102.
Forward Rates:—2nd Feb: Sett: 3-1|2 per cent. Rupee paper Rs. 75-15-0, 1945-55 Rs. 106|7.
Tone of Market.

LONDON EXCHANGES.

London, Jan. 21.

T T Berlin on London	20.45 1|4
T T Amsterdam on London	12.07 7|8
T T Brussels on London	34.98
T T Madrid on London	28.52
T T Milan on London	92.07
T T Berne on London	25.30
T T Paris on London	124.62
T T London on Prague	164.43

LONDON DISCOUNT RATES.

London, Jan. 21.

Interest Day to Day Loans 3 1|4 per cent.
Interest 7 Days' Market Loans 3 1|2 per cent.
Bank Bills 3 months 4 per cent.
Bank Bills 6 months 4 per cent.
Fine Trade Bills 3 months 4 3|4 per cent.
Fine Trade Bills 6 months 5 1|4 per cent.

LINSEED OIL.

London, Jan. 21.

Linseed Oil naked London ewt—
28 March-April Delivery Sellers.
29 May-Aug Delivery Sellers.

JAVA SUGAR—LONDON MARKET.

London, Jan. 20.

Java Sugar Fine White Dutch Standard No. 25 C and F Calcutta—
Jan-March per ewt 14|3
July-Sept per ewt 14|6
Java Sugar Fine White Dutch Standard No. 25 C and F Karachi—
Jan-March per ewt 14|4-3|4
Java Sugar Fine White Dutch Standard No. 25 C and F Bombay—
Jan-March per ewt 14|5-1|2

LONDON RUBBER.

London, Jan. 20.

Smoked Sheet Standard Ribbed lb Spot 1|7-3|8 Sellers

LONDON METALS.

London, Jan. 20.

Copper English Best Selected £66-1|8
Copper Braziers £76.
Yellow Metal £65.
Spelter Hard Indian Brands £22-3|8.
Corrugated Sheets 24 gauge £13.
Tin English Ingots £248-1|2.

LONDON SILVER.

London, Jan. 21.

Silver—Market closed quiet.

Spot	26-1|4
Forward	26-1|8

LONDON GOLD.

London, Jan. 21.

Bar Gold Fine per oz £4-4-11 1\|4

BOMBAY CITY & SUBURBS.

ENGAGEMENTS

TO-DAY.

Simon Commission boycott meeting, Navji Premji's Wadi, Kolbhat Lane Corner, Kalbadevi Road, 9 p.m. (S. T.).

TUESDAY, Jan. 24.

Lady Wilson to unveil the bust of the late Mr. B. M. Malabari, Founder of the Seva Sadan Society, at Malabari, Memorial Hall, Harvey Road, Gamdevi, at 5 p.m. (S. T.).

WEDNESDAY, Jan. 25.

Parsis' protest against Simon Commission, Sir C. Jehangir Hall, 6-15 p.m., Mr. K. F. Nariman presiding.

DR. GULAMALLY'S EYE HOSPITAL.

At Dr. Gulamally's Eye Hospital, Kalbadevi Road, Bombay, total attendance of different nationalities in December last was 890 males being 740 and 150 females.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS.

A wall calendar for 1928 from the London Eastern and American Trading Co., Bombay.

A wall calendar for 1928 issued by the Cawnpore Woollen Mills Company, Cawnpore.

MALABAR CATHOLIC ASSOCIATION.

As it has now been definitely ascertained that His Highness the Maharaja of Travancore and party are reaching Victoria Terminus Station by the Punjab Mail, to-day (Monday), at 4-45 p.m. all the members and friends of the Malabar Catholic Association are requested to be present on the Railway platform at 4-30 p.m. sharp to give His Highness a most cordial welcome.

"GODKARI-DAY."

Under the joint auspices of the colleges in Bombay, the "Godkari-Day" will be celebrated in the Elphinstone College Hall, at 5 p.m. to-day (Monday), Veer Vaman Rao Joshi will preside; and Mr. A. B. Kolhatkar, Profs. Bhagwat, Gajendragadkar and others will speak. The programme includes dramatic pieces, and singing and music by Mr. R. V. Bhangle of the "School of Indian Music". All are cordially invited to attend.

CALLOUS MOTORISTS

MEN LEFT UNCONSCIOUS NEAR BAND STAND

A serious motor accident occured in the early hours of Saturday morning near Band Stand resulting in the injury to three persons while the motor car carrying them was reduced to splinters. It appeared Kashinath Nana, a milk merchant, residing at Gamdevi, was going home in his four seater Maxwell Car from the Manila Carnival at Colaba at about 1 a.m. He was accompanied by Meghraj Moolji, a friend, while the car was driven by Sitaram Jayaram. When the car came near the Church Gate station along the Band Stand Road, Sitaram saw a car coming from the opposite direction running in a zig-zag course. He tried to dodge the car and in doing so dashed against the railing of the Oval playing ground and struck against a palm tree. The impact was so violent that all the three occupants were thrown off their seats. The car was reduced to the smithereens and there was nothing but a mass of splinters left. Kashinath Nana, Meghraj and Sitaram remained unconscious for some time and no assistance was rendered to them by the occupants of the car which was coming from the opposite direction which is said to be the latest model Fiat. A Gujerati gentleman going in a taxi car after a few minutes noticed the Maxwell reduced to pieces and getting down from the car saw the three men moaning for help. They were immediately removed to the G. T. Hospital where they were detained for treatment.

The police are making enquiries in regard to this accident.

DINNER TO MR. D. F. MULLA

The High Court Bar have arranged a dinner in honour of Mr. D. F. Mulla, Advocate, who was recently the recipient of the C. I. E. The dinner will be held at the Willingdon Sports Club on Saturday, the 28th instant.

WEATHER REPORT

SIMLA, Jan. 22.

The shallow low pressure area over the Northern India has disappeared after giving a few light falls of rain in Assam. Elsewhere the weather has been dry except for a quarter inch rain at Pamban.

Forecast.—Some extension in the extreme south of the Peninsula.—A. P.

KEEPER OF "GARDEN OF BHARAT"

H. H. MAHARAJA OF TRAVANCORE

AN ENLIGHTENED RULER ARRIVES IN BOMBAY TO-DAY

His Highness the Maharaja of Travancore reaches Bombay to-day at 4-45 p.m. by the Punjab Mail in the course of an educational tour in North India. The Maharaja and party were most cordially welcomed in Madras, Calcutta, Delhi and other centres. It is expected that His Highness will shortly start on a tour in Europe and America prior to assuming charge of the administration from Her Highness the Maharani-Regent now on the "gadi." Travancore, rightly called the "Garden of Bharat", is one of the most advanced States in India, which stands foremost in education and where primary education is free and compulsory and secondary and collegiate education equally availed of by boys and girls in the State. Besides a net-work of primary institutions the State has three dozen high schools and half a dozen colleges. The Travancoreans can rightly expect an enlightened Ruler in the young Maharaja.

TENNIS IN BOMBAY.

PRESIDENCY CHAMPIONSHIPS.

The Bombay Presidency Hard Court Tennis Championship Tournament which commences to-day at the Hindu Gymkhana premises to be a very successful season. This Tournament was started out four years ago and during this short space of time, it has become the most popular

TO-DAY'S BOYCOTT MEETING.

Under the joint auspices of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee and the Bhuleshwar District Congress Committee, a public meeting will be held to-day (Monday), at 9 p.m. (S. T.), in Mavji Premji's Wadi, Kolbhat Lane Corner, Kalbadevi Road, when Mr. Jehangir B. Patel will preside and Vir Wamanrao Joshi, Messrs. P. Spratt, Vithaldas D. Govindji, Dwarkadas Lalji, Narayan B. Deshpande, Vijayasingh Mota, Manilal Desai, S. A. Dange, S. H. Jhabwala will speak on the boycott of Simon Commission. All are cordially invited to attend.

Tennis Tournament, in the Presidency, barring only the Western India Championship Tournament. Every event shows an appreciable increase in the number of entrants.

In the Gentlemen's Singles, Raja Iyer will not have an easy job in retaining his title. In Kamruddin, Taku and Harvey, he will find powerful adverseries.

Gentlemen's Doubles will see some very attractive and exciting contests. The combination of Kamruddin and Pitt, Taku and Nawamura, Wagle and Suvarna, Bhagvat and Chopra, and Lt. Comdr. Wadeson and Lt. Maundroll, will contribute a great deal to the interest.

In the mixed doubles also there are several very strong combinations notable among them are Wagle and Miss Talyarkhan, Mrs. Hunt and Brough, Mrs. Clayton and Commander Wadeson. When Kamruddin and Raja Iyer have found their partners, they will also form part of the combinations. In all Ladies Singles, Mrs. Clayton has a pretty good chance of annexing the trophy the second time. It is difficult to spot the winners of the Ladies Doubles, each pair is as good as the others, some exciting finishes are therefore inevitable in this event.

Bombay Tennis Enthusiasts are therefore expected to flock in their hundreds to witness the interesting matches, at the Hindu Gymkhana, Kennedy Sea Face, from day to day. The Season Tickets have been fixed at Rs. 4|- for Gents and Rs. 2|- for ladies. Daily Tickets also can be had As. 8|- and As. 4|- respectively. Gymkhana Members will be charged at half rates.

INDIAN STATES' COMMITTEE

TOUR PROGRAMME

NEW DELHI, Jan. 21.

Sir Harcourt Butler, Chairman, and the members of the Indian States Committee will leave for Patiala on the 27th The Committee will arrive at Bikaner on the 31st instant. It will then proceed to Udepur and Alwar returning to Delhi about the 12th February by which date the Princes would have assembled in a conference at Delhi.—A. P.

Benghazi.—Sir Alan Cobham has arrived here.—Reuter.

Pau.—Huge block of marble fell to-day and crushed workmen quarrying marble. Two were killed and five injured.—Reuter.

BOMBAY GOVERNOR TO ACT AS VICEROY?

It is understood Lord Irwin, the Viceroy, has arranged to proceed on leave in July next and Sir Leslie Wilson, the Governor of Bombay would act as Viceroy in the former's absence. As by that time, both Sir Chunilal Mehta and Sir Cowasji Jehangir would retire from the Executive Councillorship, Mr. Rieu who would then be the Senior-most in the Governo'r executive would, it is understood will act as the Governor of Bombay.

BURGLARIES AT SANTA CRUZ

SEVERAL THEFTS IN ONE NIGHT

A gang of thieves seems to have turned its attention to the quiet suburb of Santa Cruz, and a number of thefts have been reported to the police.

On Friday night, some thieves visited Brijbhuvan, a bungalow owned by Indranarayen Brij Mohan Lal, a judge of the Court of Small Causes, Bombay, and broke open the window of a flat on the ground floor, removed the iron bars and took away two trunks. They opened the trunks in the compound of the bungalow, and from inquiries made, it is found that a sum of Rs. 20 and some clothes are missing.

While these night visitors were carrying on their work on the ground floor, some more members of their fraternity were busy on the first floor breaking open the lock of a flat. They succeeded in displacing a window from its hinges, but before they could succeed in forcing an entrance, somebody raised an alarm, they had to give up the attempt and make a hurried departure.

On the same night, a bungalow owned by Mr. Rewashanker Jagjiwan on Ghorbander Road, was broken open by some persons, and some boxes were removed. On the following morning, the boxes were found lying open in the compound of an adjacent bungalow, their contents scattered about. A hundred rupee note was found lying upon the ground which show the thieves must have been in a hurry to leave the scene with their booty and must have overlooked the G. C. note.

Another theft is also reported to have taken place at Hashanabad lane. A police official from Thana visited the scene of theft on Sunday morning, and inquiries are proceeding.

MR. KANGA TO PROCEED TO ENGLAND

WHO WILL ACT FOR HIM?

Mr. J. B. Kanga, the Advocate-General of Bombay is sailing for Europe for reasons of health on February 18th and is likely to stay there for some months. It is not yet known as to who would act as Advocate-General in Mr. Kanga's absence; but rumour has it that Mr. D. F. Mulla, Advocate, would fill the vacancy. It may be recalled that Mr. Bhulabhai J. Desai acted as Advocate-General when Mr. Kanga last went to Europe.

NEW HIGH COURT JUDGE

MR. RANGNEKAR TO ACT?

On account of a great increase in the suits before the High Court, the Chief Justice, it is understood, has asked for the appointment of an additional Judge, and it is rumoured that Mr. S. S. Rangnekar, the Chief Presidency Magistrate, who until recently filled a vacancy on the High Court Bench will be reappointed there, the office of the Chief Presidency Magistrate would, in that case, be held by Mr. H. P. H. Dastur, Presidency Magistrate, Third Court who acted as the Chief in Mr. Rangnekar's absence.

AN APPEAL TO YOUNG MAHARASHTRA

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—A Conference of the Maharashtrians in Bombay is to be held in Bombay some time by the last week of this month. Mr. Lalji Pendse along with his band of enthusistic co-workers are taking extra pains to make the Conference a success. It is a pity, however, that their intentions are misconstrued by some who want to mislead others also. It is a more pity, that the local vernacular Press that ought to be an open door to them are afraid or unwilling to print their letters.

Three weeks back, the Bombay correspondent of "Kesari" of Poona wrote about this coming Conference that conveners are thorough radicals and that they want the Conference to pass certain resolutions against the traditions of religion. I hope they do not. But even if their intentions be as those the said correspondent wrote, is it not for the Maharashtrian youth of Bombay to turn the tables and save the traditions? Will the boycott of the Conference do? I think, No. That is not the way, a Maharashtrian is expected to express his opinion. My appeal to my brethren is, therefore, that they should muster strong at the Conference and get the resolutions passed as they liked. It is in their hands, of course, if they care to attend the Conference. The fees are only eight annas for membership. The tradition of Maharashtra is not Non-Co-operation but Responsive Co-operation. Will the youth respond?—Yours, etc.,

N. G. PADHYE.

Bombay, Jan. 19.

GENEVA AND DISARMAMENT

BRITAIN'S DIFFICULTIES

LONDON PRESS COMMENTS.

LONDON, Jan. 21.

Rugby.—The memorandum on security which was forwarded to the League of Nations this week continues to attract attention in the press, which broadly speaking, regards it as a closely reasoned document embodying some permanent principles of the British foreign policy. The "Daily Telegraph" welcomes the memorandum and emphasises that the question dealt with is severely practical and it recapitulates the actual steps which Britain has taken by way of bilateral security pacts, resort to arbitration and voluntary disarmament to achieve the purposes for which the Commission of the League of Nations was established.

The "Telegraph" believes that if the spirit which animates the memorandum prevails in discussions now about to open at Geneva, their results will be valuable to the cause of peace and disarmament.

A HELPFUL GUIDE.

The "Times" says the memorandum will be a helpful guide to all future British representatives at the League. It also points out that Britain's difficulty in doing more is that she has already done so much, "Just as at Locarno, this country undertook explicit obligations of a nature which other nations have shown less readiness to assume. So in arbitration, it has submitted more cases of major importance to the decision by arbitral tribunal than any other country. By arbitration in the Alabama case, the Alaskan boundary case, the Dogger bank case and Irak Frontier case, precedents are being built up which in themselves may do more to establish a system of arbitration than many treaties.

DIFFICULTY IN MATTER OF DISARMAMENT.

In the matter of disarmament which is so closely associated by the League with security and arbitration, the same difficulty now faces Great Britain—that she has already done all that she can properly do. Most notably is this the case with the limitation of naval armaments. So swiftly and so thoroughly did Great Britain disarm after the war that her sacrifices are in danger of being forgotten. Even before the meeting of the Washington Conference, she voluntarily destroyed between six and seven hundred vessels of war. At the time of the Armistice, the British Empire had a navy which out-numbered the combined fleets of the United States, France, Italy and Japan. Without making bargains with other nations, we scrapped half and our representatives agreed at once to further great reductions. Ship after ship that had cost millions of pounds and that had saved the country at Jutland, was broken up or sent to the bottom of the sea. There is no need to belaud unduly the British action—it was regarded at the time and is still regarded as a policy of economy and common sense, natural to the inauguration of an era of peace. But it should not be forgotten or belittled. —B. O. W.

HARTAL ON FEB. 3.

MADRAS BOYCOTT COMMITTEE'S MOVE

MADRAS, Jan. 21.

At a meeting of the Boycott Committee held this morning it was resolved to issue appeals to various market authorities, shopowners, merchants, commercial organisations and banks to observe hartal on third February. An appeal would also be issued to College and School authorities to close their institution that day and to students not to attend them. Volunteers would go round in special busses with placards and flags and conduct boycott propaganda. Slides will also be exhibited in cinemas calling upon people to boycott Commission. Congress Councillors will move Corporation to close their offices on the 3rd. Special ladies' meeting is also being organised for the occasion.—Free Press.

FEEDING OF DARIDRA NARAYANAS

SWAMI VIVEKANANDA ANNIVERSARY

FITTING CELEBRATION AT KHAR

The sixty-sixth Birth Day Anniversary of Shrimat Swami Vivekanand was very fittingly celebrated at the "Ramkrishna Ashram", Khar (Bombay), on Sunday. Many a disciple, follower and admirer of Swami Vevikanandji had assembled at the Ashram to participate in the joyous celebration and thereby demonstrate their admiration and reverence for one of India's greatest philosophers. The programme for the occasion was as varied as it was entertaining. Feeding of poor Narayanas was the special feature of the programme.

SWAMI VIVEKANANDA JAYANTI AT CAMABAY

The sixty-sixth Birthday Anniversary of the great Swami Vivekananda was celebrated by the Gujrat Dharma Prasarana Sabha with great eclat on Friday the 20th instant at the Sharneshwar Temple, Cambay. The photos of Swami Vivekananda and the Temple were beautifully decorated with fens and flowers, flags and buntings with special electrical fittings. The celebration began with songs, recitations, Sanskrit dialogues, which lent a special charm to the meeting. Yati Mukandashram presided. Mr. H. B. Shah, Pleader, Mr. A. U. Joshi, Public Prosecutor, Mr. Jamna Shanker Devashanker, and Mr. C. S. Trivedi made nice speeches in Gujarati on the life and activities of the illustrious Swami Vivekananda. Swami Sambuddhananda who was prevailed upon by the public to make a lengthy speech, delivered the message of the illustrious Swami Vivekananda with a special reference to the universal religion, religious and social reform of India and particularly to 'Non-touchability.' Mr. F. K. Amin late lecturer of Gujarati College presented the substance of Swamiji's speech in Gujarati. More than a thousand people that assembled stuck to their seats for full four hours. All the elite of the City attended and it was a tremendous success. The meeting ended with thanks to the President, Swami Sambuddhanandaji and others in the meeting by Dr. Mohendra.

NEWS IN BRIEF

The League of Nations Health Delegation has arrived here.—A. P.

An Associated Press message states that there is no truth in the report from Madras that Mr. Coatman, Director of Public Information, will proceed on a six months' leave.

The Divisional Traffic Superintendent of G. I. P. Railway at Jubbulpore wires under date January 21:—

The wagons of 45 Up-goods train which were derailed at about 2 p.m. on the 20th instant have been remailed and normal working has been resumed at 13 hours date.—A. P.

WHAT IS YOUR BIRTHDAY?

TO DAY'S FORECAST. (JAN. 23RD.)

(By KAM, Chela of Himalayan Joshimaharaj Joothabhai Labaddas).

SIGN OF ZODIAC: AQUARIUS.

If to-day is your birthday, you are an affable associate, a friend-in-deed (in both senses, a real "friend indeed" who could be counted upon helping friends when they need it, as well as one falling upon friends himself in case of pecuniary difficulties!), a fond father and an ideal husband. Being one of the rarest lucky dogs who get wives who acknowledge (in these amazing days of democracy, and the exploded myth of equality of sex), the superiority of the stern sex and their husbands, your barque sails along majestically on the high seas, waves and rocks of people's jealousy, and troubles notwithstanding. You and your life's mate agree to differ, and that means much—in short, as a Latin scholar would say that is the "somnam-Bulam" of a happy married life. But a cruel jealous Fate will not allow you to live a long wedded life, —and there may hardly be a fruit or two of your short but strenuous and unforgettable career. Soon you will have to send "In Memoriam" notices to the press worded somewhat as under: "One year has passed: my heart still sore.....", etc.! and every year the piteous wail in the press will gain more intensity from your tearful pen. Of course, you will have, so to say, a second innings, rather quite a new game on matrimonial field; but space forbids to refer to it in detail. May the new venture also prove equally ideal, if not prolific in results! You will be a living embodiment of health. No wonder if you knock up a century of years or a few years short of that like the "G. O. M. of India", as you are also the G. O. M. of your beloved family.

BOMBAY PRESIDENCY INDUSTRIES

HOW TO DEVELOP THEM

PLEA FOR ENGAGEMENT OF TECHNICAL EXPERTS.

Mr. F. E. Bharucha, late Director of Industries, Government of Bombay, delivered an interesting lecture on Saturday evening in J. N. Petit Institute, on "Industries of Bombay Presidency, need of scientific control," Mr. L. K. Jairsee presiding. Mr. Bharucha dwelt on the staple industries of the Presidency, such as cotton mills, oil mills, match industry, rice husks, refined sugar, paper mills, chemicals and emphasised the necessity of developing them by the advice of technical experts. The mill magnates and the capitalists were not scientific men and they did not care for the advice of scientific experts. They were concerned with the speculative side and wanted everything cut and dried for them. Mr. Bharucha speaking from his experience said one reason why the mill industry did not thrive was the mill management did not engage technical experts. Except two or three mills all the rest were working as a matter of course with the result that a vast amount of energy, power and money were wasted.

He suggested that the Millowners' Association should take up this matter and take measures to employ technical experts in some mills at least to start with. Likewise, he said, the oil industry suffered. Out of 75 oil mills in the Presidency not one had a technical expert. One oil mill in the Presidency not one had a technical expert. One oil mill in Bombay was opened on a large scale but was closed down in three months because it could not get casks and drums to export oil. Another industry which suffered was the match industry. The chemicals and wood were imported from Russia, Finland and Sweden a by the Bombay merchants. Not one merchant, however, had taken pains to enthe Indian forest or investigate the possibilities of finding out suitable wood in the Indian forests or manufacturing his own chemicals. The Swadashi factories had sent their experts to India not only to open match factories but also to explore avenues for wood in the Indian forests. Another economic wastage was from the rice husky and he pointed out here that rise husks contained soda and soda salycillate and this stuff was also useful for generating gas. In Europe they would make use of this produce.

REFINED SUGAR INDUSTRY

Speaking on the refined sugar he said there was a great possibility for the development of this industry, is molasses taken out of the sugar could be used for the manufacture of the denatured spirit. Seven lacs of gallons of methylated spirit was imported from Java every year and he thought that India could make its own spirit if sugar refinery were developed. There were only three paper mills in the Bombay Presidency, and he thought there was scope for many more if wood pulp was found. This trade also required a technical expert and he advised the capitalists to take up these questions in the interests of the country instead of waiting for the Government to do the needful.

The Chairman in his closing remarks said, businessman took business point of view and not a humanitarian one. He urged Indians to do what the Japanese and the Frenchman did in their countries, viz., the use of articles made in their countries and quoted the words of the King of Afghanistan who while speaking in the Bombay Municipal Corporation advised Indians to be proud of their country and support their industries.

The meeting terminated with a vote of thanks to the Chairman.

DISTURBANCE IN ALLAHABAD JAIL.

WHAT LED TO IT.

ALLAHABAD, Jan. 20.

The riot broke out in the Naini Central Jail. It appears that as food was being served to the prisoners, one of them complained that the bread supplied was insufficient, and it is alleged that following this, the prisoners attacked a convict warder and a convict cook who were distributing food, cutting off the nose of the former and cutting open the stomach of the latter. On an alarm being given, the prisoners entered the Newara Factory, and finding escape impossible, made a hole in the tiled factory, and climbed it. They were warned that if they did not come down and cease pelting stones, fire would be opened.—A. P.

CHEMICAL EXAMINER'S HOUSE RAIDED

FUTILE SEARCH FOR SEVERAL HOURS

CAWNPORE, Jan. 22.

The house of Dr. Surendranath Mukherjee, Chemical Examiner of Etawah Ghee Merchants' Association was searched by the police yesterday morning for several hours. No incriminating article is reported to have been found. It is believed that this search was in connection with the recent shooting of Mr. Jitendranath Bannerjee, Police Inspector at Benares. The Bengalee youth, Mr. Manindranath Bannerjee, who has been arrested by the police officers in this connection is a nephew of Dr. Mukherjee who now resides at Etawah.—Free Press.

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The Bombay Chronicle.

MONDAY, JANUARY 23, 1928.

RESPONSIVISTS AND BOYCOTT.

Mr. M. R. Jayakar has done well to re-emphasise his own attitude and that of the Responsivist Party towards the Statutory Commission. He has done so in view of some misunderstanding in some quarters about that attitude. For ourselves, we think that the Responsivists' manifesto published on the 17th November 1927, Mr. Jayakar's speech at the Bombay meeting two day's later, and his resolution which he intended to move in the Assembly are all plain enough and should not have been misunderstood by anybody. All these materials warrant the inference that in essentials Mr. Jayakar's attitude is substantially the same as that of other Nationalists, so far as the unacceptability of the Commission as at present constituted is concerned and the consequent need for the boycott so long as the scheme of enquiry is not radically altered. This inference is strengthened by the fact that Mr. Jayakar supported the boycott resolution at the above meeting and has not revoked his support since. Even as regards Responsivists in general, those of Maharashtra and the Central Provinces have supported the boycott and so have the leading Responsivist organs like "Kesari" and the "Mahratta." Maharashtra has recently started an all-party intensive boycott propaganda and the C. P. Legislative Council has already passed a resolution boycotting the Commission. Mr. B. G. Khaparde, speaking on the resolution on behalf of the Responsivists, observed that "so long as the Commission is constituted as it is or its manner of function remains the same as given out, so far we as a party will have nothing to do with it. The Ministers are members of this party and go with it."

It is possible that the Responsivists as a body may not accept the Congress mandate with regard to the partial boycott of the Councils. But so far as the boycott proper goes, the Responsivists are in substantial agreement with other Nationalists. Their Manifesto, by which Mr. Jayakar assures us he still stands, leaves no room for doubt. It states: "The scheme, as now propounded puts India and her representatives in the degrading position of witnesses supplicating for their very progress and advancement at the bar of a committee of the British Parliament, and makes them liable to be cross-examined as to their fitness to govern themselves which is their fundamental human right. India on the other hand desires that her accredited representatives should occupy in the proposed investigation the position of being the judges and architects of her future destiny with co-ordinate powers and opportunities in this behalf with the representatives of the British people. We think that India's claim as stated above is the minimum that will satisfy present requirements and that unless the same is secured, it will not be possible for the honour and self-respect of India to co-operate or assist in the work of the proposed commission." It may be added that this manifesto has not since been revised and Mr. Jayakar stands by it. Judged then from the facts and materials mentioned above, the position of the Responsivists regarding the boycott may be stated to be that they boycott the Commission as at present constituted and that till the scheme is revised in accordance with the terms stated by them they would stand by the boycott, except, possibly, that they would not take any irrevokable step till it is made clear that the scheme is not to be so revised. Mr. Jayakar clinches the point in the resolution which he intended to move in the Assembly. The resolution states that "the Committee of this House to be elected for the purpose of working in connection with the Parliamentary Commission "(shall not be elected" unless the Committee is guaranteed the powers demanded by the resolution."

Whatever misunderstanding has arisen must be in connection with the terms which Mr. Jayakar in common with other Responsivists has demanded in their manifesto. It is well-known that the terms put forward by the different parties very but we do not think that they vary so much as not to be capable of being adjusted. Mr. Jayakar states that he will not be satisfied with two or three Indian nominated members on the Commission. We are glad to know that and many will agree with Mr. Jayakar. The Liberals have demanded "the right of the Indian people to participate on equal terms." This does not substantially differ from the formula of the Responsivists. Mr. Jayakar adds that an elected Committee is much better than a nominated Indian section on the Commission, if the Committee is given equal powers with the Commission. It is a big "if," but if Mr. Jayakar's condition is fulfilled the whole country will agree with him. The specific right demanded by the Responsivists' Manifesto is the right of "an authoritative voice in (1) reviewing and supplementing the material from time to time placed before the said Commission to be the basis of their decision, (2) collecting, marshalling and testing by cross-examination or other methods the oral evidence placed befor that body from time to time, (3) effectually shaping its decisions at all important and formative stages." These are clear and fair terms and we would assure Mr. Jayakar that so long as the Responsivists stand by these terms there is little room for any misunderstanding in any quarters. Mr. Jayakar now adds that if the above terms are conceded, he for one would not much mind whether the Indian Committee's report is submitted to Parliament or "goes in the first instance to the Indian Legislature and through them by means of a resolution is put before the British Parliament". Mr. Jayakar thinks it a "small trifle." Not many will think this to be a trifle, much less a small trifle. Mr. Ramsay MacDonald at any rate does not regard it as a small affair, he is so keen on not giving the Committee the right of submitting a report to Parliament, direct or indirectly. He has stated most emphatically: "They could not give the Commission of the Indian Legislature any right to make a report. It was not our Commission and we were not responsible for it." In any case not to concede to the Committee the right of submitting its dissenting report, if any, to Parliament, a right accorded to the Commission is, to our mind, inconsistent with the equality of status claimed for the Committee by the Responsivists' Manifesto.

FOOLING THE COUNTRY.

We have already dealt with one part of the propaganda article of the "Times of India," in which it tried to make out that if the Reserve Bank was not a Shareholders' Bank, there was danger of abuse by the politically-minded Directors of its resources, and have challenged our contemporary to show how and under which sections of the Reserve Bank Bill there was chance of any such abuse. We have, on the other hand, shown that no Reserve Bank can ever be really free from Government influence, because, when Government want to inflate the currency, nothing will prevent its being done, and this so-called independence of Government control will prove illusory. We have alluded to what happened in some continental countries, and our readers may be interested to know what the German Government did during the war. They suspended the convertibility of the Note Issue. They made Treasury Bills and short-dated Bonds admissible as cover against the Note Issue. They abolished the provision by which a tax was to be paid by the Central Reserve Bank of Germany for issues of Paper Currency beyond the limit named in the Act. They established Loan Offices with power to issue paper money against the pledge of goods and merchandise of all kinds, and made these Loan Office Notes legal tender. They went further and made these Loan Office Notes good as part of the cover behind the Notes issued by the Central Reserve Bank. In these and other ways they made the provisions regarding the Note Issue in Germany absolutely illusory, and the result was the most extraordinary inflation the world has ever known. Meticulous provisions in the Act constituting the German Reserve Bank did not save Germany from this catastrophe, and Dr. Schacht, the Managing Governor of the German Reserve Bank to-day, tells us that the responsibility for all these steps rested, not with the Directors of the Reserve Bank, but with the Finance Minister. We would refer those of our readers who wish to understand it all in more detail to his book—"The Stabilisation of the Mark". However, it should now be clear to all unprejudiced men that when the Government wish to set aside the provisions of the Reserve Bank Bill either in a direct or indirect manner, there is nothing to prevent them from doing so, and that all this talk of independence of Government control by Sir Basil Blackett and his supporters like our contemporary is so much bunkum. If Government do not wish to resort to currency abuses, no Director of the Bank, however extreme he may be in his views, can do anything, because he is bound by the very definite provisions of the Bill, and the moment the Board attempt to commit any breach of their charter, Government can at once step in.

The "Times of India" then goes on to praise the Bill in its present form as "uncompromising in fundamentals, accommodating in details." All this is very fine, but if we look deeper the fundamentals are whatever the Secretary of State insists on. The details are the crumbs of comfort that he is good enough to throw at us to appease public opinion in this country, if it is satisfied with such crumbs. The most important point on which the fight raged during the past six months was the election of Directors. The Secretary of State insists on the fundamental—election by a shareholders' meeting—to ensure "safe" men coming in. He gives way (!) on the details—gives us five meetings at five different points in the country, where five batches of "safe" men could be elected, who in their turn will vote for one batch of 11 "safe" men. The next fundamental that he insists on is that members of the Legislatures could not be Directors. The detail on which he again gives way (!) is that members of the Legislature may stand as candidates, but, if elected, must resign their seats in the Legislatures. This is giving way with a vengeance. What the Indian public wanted was to secure men of independence and public spirit and a national outlook on the Directorate, so that the country's interests may be vigilantly looked after. This cannot be achieved under the present provisions, as public men of outstanding merit will not agree practically to efface themselves from public life for the sake of a seat on this Board where the initiative and the bulk of real power must remain with the Managing Governor. Therefore, this provision while pretending to allow members of the Legislature to come in, really cuts them out, and leaves the field open for place-seekers and jo-hookums. Again, the "Times of India" waxes eloquent on the genuinely representative and democratic character of the proposed Directorate. We shall no doubt hear a good deal more of the same kind of claptrap from the Finance Member when the Bill comes up for discussion, but is this Directorate going to be really representative and democratic? Is it enough to have 10 or 20 jo-hookums one from each different area to make it so? If the Assembly had each of its members sent up, say one from each Taluka, on the recommendation of the Collector concerned, would it be representative and democratic? What we want is an electorate that cannot be easily dictated to. Mr. Srinivas Iyengar proposed such an electorate, and proposed the elections to be by divisions of territory, so that the former would ensure the election of representative men, and the latter ensure that each area would be able to have one of its own representatives, so chossen, on the Bank's Board. Our readers will see that the most important part of the plan of Mr. Srinivas Iyengar is quietly dropped, and the least important kept, in order to fool the public into believing that Sir Basil Blackett had made a genuine attempt to meet the public demand. Was it the loaves and fishes of a seat on the Directorate that Mr. Srinivas was after? Certainly not. If Sir Basil Blackett really wished to meet the scheme of Mr. Srinivas Iyengar even half way he would not have suggested the scheme of delegates elected at shareholders' meetings, but adopted the Council of State method of election by which candidates could be duly proposed and seconded, and then election papers be sent to each shareholder by post to exercise his voting rights as he deemed best. To provide for shareholders' meetings, and expect hundreds of men to travel to such meetings from all over a big Province is mere fooling, and shows what Sir Basil Blackett is really after, namely, meetings packed with dependents of the Managing Governor, and voting as he dictates through his chosen mouthpieces.

The "Times of India" seems astounded at the modesty of the proposals for Government's own representation. Government means to-day the Secretary of State dictating from Whitehall to his Managers here—the Viceroy and the Finance Member, and his "modest" proposals are that Government should have the appointment of the Governor, both the Deputy Governs, and four Directors. The Secretary of State and his local Managers are modest indeed. They keep all the executive power under their own control, and this executive will manipulate the so-called shareholders' meetings, and have the rest of the Board after their own heart, which, in effect, will mean men after the heart of Whitehall—all good and "safe" men. The "Times of India" seems to attach a most curious meaning to the word "modest" if these are modest proposals. But, then, why does it object to the equally modest proposals of the Joint Select Committee, that the Legislatures should also have six representatives? Why should one section of the Government, the Executive be so well represented, while the other—the Legislatures—go entirely unrepresented Or, to put it more bluntly, why should the Managers of the Secretary of State be so well represented, while the guardians of the interests of the people, —their elected representatives—go entirely unrepresented?

IMPORTANCE OF NEWS REEL.

NOT WORDS BUT ACTION REQUIRED.

BY EUGEN SZATMARI, EDITOR OF "BERLINER TAGEBLATT."

(The author of the article "The Importance of News Reel", published below, is Mr. E. Szatmari, one of the editors of "Berliner Tageblatt," the most influential organ of the Democratic Party of Germany, owned by Rudolf Mosse. He is the responsible editor of "Illustrierte Film-Zeitung," a weekly illustrated film supplement of the above paper. The perusal of the article will convince our readers how forceful and ably written it is and we are not, we hope, exaggerating when we say that he speaks out the heart of a true nationalist Indian. We have so often dealt with the question of the necessity of foreign propaganda that a repetition of arguments in advocating the "Creation of an Indian News Reel" would be superfluous and if we really wish to muzzle Mayo, Pilcher, O'Dwyer or other so-called "India's friends," not words but action is required to show to the world where India stands after the blessings of 150 years of British rule.

We have oft heard the complaint that the filming of topical subjects is not payable. Lack of ambition, enterprising spirit and organising talent as well as lack of knowledge of marketing conditions in other countries is mainly responsible for these complaints. Mr. K. S. Hirlekar, who has got technical and business experience in this subject, and at whose instance the above article is written, would be, we are sure, glad to give suggestions and hints to any public institution or private body interested in the matter, if necessary.—Editor, "B. C.")

It was first the rumour which went from mouth to mouth; then appeared on the arena of daily life, the newspaper—The Printed Messenger—made possible by the development of the art of printing, which could speak to the millions and then came the film which gave birth to News Reel and created a new possibility to spread information and to mould public opinion.

THE ORIGIN

At the same time of the invention of kinematography, was created the news reel; possibly more older than the establishment of the entertainment film itself, because the latter required a number of technical accomplishments, such as studio, are lights, suns, generating set, settings, actors, directors, authors etc., but to produce the weekly events on the screen, one requires only motion picture camera. The first films screened were of the type of weekly moving picture gazettes made up of animated news and reports and at the same time one found out the importance of the new possibility of transmitting information, which gave impetus to the cultural, social and political propaganda. In all the countries where kinematography came into the line of producing industries, were established companies which took over the production of weekly news reel; in France, the Pathe Journal Gaumont and Eclair Wecklies, in U.S.A., the International News Reel and Central News, in Germany, the Mesterwoche. And this young industry, this new branch of news service, developed itself internationlaly as the newspaper itself. Connections were established for the exchange of weekly events between different countries, for example Germany got animated news from England, France from America and so on and thus rose the film news service which interested the public and developed itself further. Correspondents were sent out just as the daily press did, whose interest it was to film everything they could lay their hands on. The International co-operation of the weekly news reels began only at the outbreak of the World War.

POWERFUL MEANS OF PROPAGANDA

This war brought the film news service to the pitch of development. The world hungered not only for information from battle fields but also to see the actual events and happenings of the war through the film. Everywhere the importance of weekly news reel and its propagandist force was fully recognised and throught out all the belligerent nations no time was lost in making use of this weapon. So, it was with official encouragement, film departments were started, as for example, in Germany Picture and Film Department (Bill und Filmamt), whose work it was to produce news reels every week. Of course, part was prohibited by censor, still the weekly news reel became a powerful means of propaganda as the Press. As the war came to the end, the hunger for news was not in the least stilled and the production of weekly moving picture bulletins developed to such an extent that the International co-operation between press and film news service became urgent and the big newspaper publishing houses of the world found the news reel as a supplement and collaborator to their undertakings and devoted themselves seriously to find a common basis for further co-operation between press and news reel. Hearst the American newspaper king was, perhaps the first, who recognised the importance of the film gazette and acted accordingly. He started the International News Reel which works in collaboration with his newspapers. In Germany, Scherl Publishing House (the biggest Nationalist newspaper publishing concern of the country) interested itself in Deulig-woche and two years later, i.e., at the beginning of the year 1927, the same House bought and controlled "Ufa-Wochenschau" where it could influence public opinion much more than through its daily papers "Lokal-Anzeiger" and "Der Tag". "Rudolf Mosse," the biggest democratic news paper concern of Berlin, acquired another weekly news reel—"Opelwochenschau". It is only recently that the biggest American News-Agency, United Press, made an agreement with Pathe Journal in order to create a counterbalance against Hearst, so that a number of newspaper publishing houses have established close connections with new reels.

NEWSPAPERS AND NEWS REEL

The importance of these connections is clear. The newspaper influence the news reel and thus through the news reel, thousands of people who cannot read it, for they are readers of some other paper. In other words, the news paper affords the news reel a basis for news. Everything is filmed for news reel, what the paper understands, and therefore it must be conducted just like a news paper. It is not necessary to describe what tremendous possibilities for propaganda the news reel affords; for example, take a case of a strike. The Conservative news reel would bring out on the screen deserted factories, destitute work sheds and the damage caused by the strike, while a democratic news reel, which sympathises with workers, would show wretched houses, multitudes of neglected children and starving women, whereby it creates sympathies for the strikers.

A RECORD

Naturally, promptness and exactness are important factors in the news reel just as in the modern picture service in general. One who has got the picture ahead of others, brings out the same on the screen first and thereby not only makes business but also exploits all the possibilities of propaganda far better than his competitors. Strenuous efforts are made to reach the above goal. At the time when the Zeppelin Z.R. 3 started for America in Friedrichhaten in 1924, the pictures of this memorable start were sent by special aeroplane from place to place—from Friedrichhagen to Paris and further from Paris to Liverpool—to catch the s.s. "Homerie," which had lifted its anchor for her voyage to New York. As the American

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Notes of the Day.

A Myth Exploded.

There is nothing new which Mr. G. T. Garrat says in his article in the London "Nation", a summary of which has been cabled by Reuter, but the fact that he is a Britisher and one who not long ago was a member of the I. C. S., gives to his indictment of the Montagu Reforms a piquant interest. Mr. Garrat, having himself been a district officer in the Bombay Presidency, explodes the myth sedulously propagated by the Civilians and their apologists about the strong personal tie supposed to be existing between the peasants and the British official. Mr. Garrat shows, what has been pointed out "ad nauseam" in the Indian Press that all that the "Reforms" have done for India is to add to the tax-payers' burden by making the machinery of Government more complicated without giving to the people real control over it. "Expenses have increased in all directions and as the field for taxation is strictly limited", he writes, "there is less money for the kind of public works which interest a villager" and he goes to the root of the matter when he declares: "We have handed over branches of administration to Indians without giving them control over the purse or proper authority over the subordinates. Clearly the Reforms are an impossible half-way house."

The True Remedy.

Mr. Garrat is, however, not a mere destructive critic. Having correctly diagnosed the disease he also suggests the only true remedy. He holds that if full provincial autonomy is granted with a Prime Minister and colleagues who must resign on a vote of censure there will be some hope that villagers will learn to put pressure, in the first place on their member, and then on the Government and that if the educated classes in the cities are left to fight out the business of Government with the ryot, the villagers will put their heads together and get more than they ever got out of the British Raj." Mr. Garrat, to judge from Reuter's summary, does not refer to reform in the Central Government. But it cannot be too often or too strongly emphasised that Provincial autonomy without responsibility in the Centre, that will give to the people's representatives control over the disposal of their revenues, will be no less a mockery than the fraud of dyarchy.

Bombay Youth Conference.

The first session of the Bombay Presidency Youth Conference, which was held in Bombay during the last two days, bids fair to be a great deal more than a mere conventional performance. About a decade ago we had a Students' Federation in this Presidency but it languished soon mainly for lack of organisation for sustained work. When next the great Non-Co-operation movement came on, the youth of the country made a splendid response to it and it was to a large extent through them that the Congress has been able to establish some real contact with the masses. With the waning of that movement the youths' part therein has also been uncertain and haphazard. The present youth movement, which seems to be more or less a world movement, has the great merit of being conceived and organised by the youths themselves and inspired by the recent achievement of young men in war and peace all the world over. The Bombay Conference has, therefore, the opportunity of profiting by past successes and failures, of avoiding the errors of the past and of choosing the best methods of making the new movement both useful and permanent.

A Call To Action.

The Bombay Conference must be congratulated on its representative organisation, on the ideals it has set out to achieve and on the President it has chosen to guide its activities. Mr. K. F. Nariman has still the spirit of youth in him and has seen and gone through enough of the struggle of life to be a safe advisor of the young. His presidential address was from start to finish a call to action, in full consonance with Mahatma Gandhi's brief message to the Conference wishing that "the youth who attend the Conference will be fired with a real zeal for service of the masses." To those who are too young or too much restrained to participate in any kind of political work Mr. Nariman has recommended many forms of social service, which are as essential for nation-building as those that are technically called political. The scheme of mass education, based on the Russian plan, which Mr. I. K. Yajnik, the Chairman of the Reception Committee, outlined, is worth the serious attention of those young men who have the necessary aptitude, opportunities and organising capacity. As regards the national boycott of the foreign Commission, though it is a temporary activity, it is one of outstanding importance. It cannot be brushed aside as being political agitation. As Mr. Nariman pointed out, it is a great deal more than politics of the hour as it affects the honour and self-respect of the whole nation.

BOMBAY MUSLIMS DECLARE FOR BOYCOTT

RESOLVE TO FOLLOW EGYPT'S EXAMPLE

LOYALISTS GET SHORT SHRIFT

UNANIMOUS SUPPORT TO HARTAL

ENTHUSIASTIC MONSTER MEETING AT CHHOTA KABRASTAN

How the so-called All-India Muslim Federation represents no-one but the half a dozen of its members was demonstrated last night when at the monster meeting of Bombay Muslims held at Chhota Kabrastan, their spokesmen received short shrift at the hands of the audience and considering discretion to be the better part of valour left the meeting which was in no mood to listen to their advice to co-operate with the Simon Commission. The meeting unanimously and enthusiastically passed a resolution boycotting the Commission, supporting the Hartal and following the example set by Egypt in regard to Milner Commission.

The Mussalmans of Bombay who mustered strong at the Chhota Kabrastan meeting of Sunday night endorsed the decisions of the Indian National Congress, and other institutions to boycott the Simon Commission, Maulana Shaukat Ali presided. Among those present were Messrs. Mohamed Ali Allabux, I. S. Haji, Kaji Kabiruddin, Fateh Mahomed Haji, Ali Bahadur Khan and F. J. Ginwala.

MUSLIMS AND CONGRESS.

The proceedings as usual commenced with the recitation of prayers from the quran. The Chairman who on rising was greeted with loud cries of 'Allah-U-Akbar' explained the situation of the Muslim countries in the world. He made special reference to the conditions in Iraq, Nejd, Palestine and Sudan and asked as to who was responsible for such a state of affairs in the Muslim World. The Maulana then traced the history of Muslim awakening in India and recalled the incidents connected with the internment of the Ali Brothers, the Allahabad resolution of the Muslims to adopt non-co-operation and the unusually great attendance of the Muslims in the special session of the Congress at Calcutta. It was the Muslims who for the first time in the history of the Congress gave strength to it at Calcutta and since then the Congress was going strong. But for the last few years the internecine quarrelsof the Hindus and Muslims had definitely strengthened British Rule in India, and the rulers of India had been so confident of the weakness of Indians that they had sent out an all-White Commission to see if Indians were worth any further instalment of reforms.

DO NOT BETRAY THE TRUST.

Continuing, Moulana Shaukat Ali asked his hearers whether they would allow themselves to be insulted by the infliction of the all-White Commission on them? Whether they wanted to be enslaved any further? (cries of No, No.) He was sorry to find that an institution had been started by a few Muslims who wanted the Muslims to fall at the feet of the Simon Commission. He declared that Sir Malcolm Hailey the Governor of the Punjab and Sir William Marris the Governor of the United Provinces had assured the authorities in England that the Muslims of India would give evidence before the Commission and the Hindus would immediately follow suit.

Concluding the Moulana exhorted the Muslims of Bombay not to betray the trust reposed in them and not to be carried away by false communal sentiments and further enslave themselves by co-operating with the Commission. They had enough of co-operation with the British Government and after considerable experience they had resolved on non-co-operation and he hoped his Muslim brethren would stick to their decision.

BOYCOTT THE COMMISSION.

Munshi Vali Ullah then moved the following resolution:—

"This public meeting of the Muslims of Bombay approves of the important decisions taken by the All-India Ulema Conference, Peshawar, the Working Committee of the Central Khilafat Committee, The All-India Khilafat Conference, Madras, by the All-India Muslim League of Calcutta and the Indian National Congress, Madras, about the boycott of the Statutory Commission known as the Simon Commission; and considering it as a national insult, it declares that the Muslims should have nothing to do with it, but they should deal with it as their self-respecting brothers of Egypt did with Milner Commission."

After the resolution was duly seconded, the Chairman gave an opportunity to the gentlemen who wanted to oppose the resolution.

OPPOSITION TO RESOLUTION.

Mr. Fateh Mahomed Mainar then opposing the resolution introduced himself as an ex-worker of the Khilafat Committee and said that they opposed the resolution on the ground that it was harmful to the interests of the Mussalmans of India.

UPROAR.

While Mr. Ali Bahadur Khan, the ex-editor of the "Khilafat" was opposing the resolution there was considerable uproar as a sequel to the speaker's making several allegations against the conveners of the meeting. After Moulana Shaukat Ali restored order in about 10 minutes the speaker further opposed the resolution on the ground that the Hindus were terrorising the Muslims.

Syed Murtuza Ali further opposed the resolution on the ground that the boycott of the Commission would not make Muslims of India as free as the Afghans.

SPEAKER FORCED TO RESUME SEAT.

Mr. Nazir Ahmed Khujandi further opposed the resolution. While he addressed the Chairman as 'Janab Shaukat Ali' there was great uproar and the audience wanted the speaker to address him as 'Maulana.'

At this stage a Muslim got up and vehemently requested the speaker in the name of 'Allah' to sit down. This excited the whole audience and the speaker sat down.

OPPOSITIONISTS' "WALK-OUT."!

This made the opposition to the resolution very desperate and they left the meeting—about eight or nine in all. The departure was greeted with loud and continuous cries of 'Allah-U-Akbar.'

Moulana Shaukat Ali then explained the resolution again and dwelt at length on the need of boycottong the Commission. He proved by the example of Turkey that the boycott of Indian Muslims was successful and bound to be successful again if repeated.

The resolution was then put to vote and was carried unanimously amidst loud and continuous cries of 'Allah-U-Akbar'. A resolution proposed by the Chairman for observing a hartal on February 3 was also carried unanimously.

The meeting which was throughout the proceedings guarded by the officers of the Bombay Police then dissolved amidst cries of 'Allah-U-Akbar.'

MAKE HARTAL A COMPLETE SUCCESS

LEAVE COMMISSION SEVERELY ALONE

The citizens of the Parel locality flocked in large numbers at a public meeting held at Poibavdi, on Sunday evening under the presidentship of Mr. S. H. Jhabwala, when speeches were made by Mrs. Ratanbai Mehta, Messrs. F. J. Ginwala, Thengdi, Raja, Mirajkar and Nimbkar on the need of boycotting the Simon Commission which was due to land in Bombay on February 3. The speakers explained to the audience the constitution of the Commission and how it was a great insult to the whole nation. They asked their hearers to boycott the Commission because it was an outrage on the national sentiments of Indians. All the leading political and communal bodies in the country had resolved to let the Commission severely alone, and the all-party-leaders had at Benares resolved upon observing a hartal on the day the Commission was to land in India. The speakers asked the audience to follow the mandate of the Congress as true Indians and make the hartal in Bombay on February 3 a complete success.

DELHI LEADERS CONSIDER BOYCOTT MEASURES

TWO COMMITTEES APPOINTED

DELHI, Jan. 21.

A well-attended meeting of the local leaders took place at the residence of Lala Shankerlal yesterday evening under the presidency of Dr. Ansari to concert measures to effectively boycott the Simon Commission. Among those who were present were Dr. Ansari, Maulana Mahomed Ali, Messrs. K. D. Sastri, Muhamed Hussain, Maulana Arfan, Secretary, Khilafat Committee, Maulana Arif Haswi, Secretary, Congress Committee, Lala Ramkishan Das and others. Two influential Committees have been appointing one to arrange and organise the hartal and the other to carry on the boycott propaganda. —Free Press.

MADRAS, Jan. 22.

Conditional co-operation with the Simon Commission was decided upon by the Justice Party at their to-day's meeting, the condition insisted being an effective voice to the Legislative Committees to shape the Commission's recommendations. —A. P.

MAHATMAJI'S ADVICE

No Criticism Of Indian State Or Prince

KATHIAWAR STATES SUBJECTS CONFERENCE,

(From Our Special Representative.)

PORBANDAR, Jan. 22.

Mahatma Gandhi called a private conference of a selected few leaders of Kathiawar and discussed with them the political situation of Kathiawar. It is understood he proposed some change in the policy of the conference and said, if the conference would not abstain from discussing individual states, there is no probability of holding any more session in the limits of native states. He proposed to make such amendment in the policy of the conference so that no matter of any individual Indian state be discussed or any resolution against any individual state or prince be passed by the conference. There was some difference of opinion and it was agreed to discuss this question informally in the subjects committee. In the subjects committee, when this question was discussed, some half a dozen delegates, chiefly some pleaders from Rajkot, opposed the idea of a change in policy but curiously when this matter came before the open conference, some of those opponents were not to be found. On inquiry it is ascertained that some of them left for Rajkot before putting their view point before the conference as they had urgent civil suits pending in the court there. In the open conference to-day Mahatmaji moved a resolution approved by the private conference and the subjects committee to the effect that the conference should not pass any resolution which may censure or speak against any individual state or prince. Mahatmaji made a long and explanatory speech in support of the resolution. It was supported by Mr. Amratlal Sheth of "Saurashtra" and Mr. Gordhandas Ladhabhai, the president of the Representative Assembly of Rajkot. Hhe resolution was carried unanimously. After passing several resolutions, the conference session came to an end.

REVOLT OF THE YOUTH

BOLD STAND FOR SOCIAL REFORM

COMMUNALISM CONDEMNED

The Bombay Presidency Youth Conference resumed its sitting on Sunday evening at 4-35 p.m. The Subjects Committee sat rther longer than expected and that caused a little delay. On the platform today were from among elders Maulana Shaukat Ali and Mr. Dhoondiraj Thengadi. At the outset Mr. Nariman, the President apologised for the delay on behalf of the Reception and Subjects Committees. The speakers were all young men with the exception of Mr. Yagnik. About 20 resolutions were adopted and they were eloquently moved, seconded and supported by youths drawn from different centres in the Presidency. Important among the resolutions were those on boycott of Simon Commission, Communal Unity, Imperialism, Mass Education and permanent youth organisation. Mr. Meher Ali, one of the prominent organisers was able to attend and even supported the resolution on communal unity though he was very weak and so had to sit while speaking. The enthusiasm at the meeting was simply boundless. More ladies were present than on the day before.

HAKIMJEE'S DEATH.

On resuming the proceeding the President first moved a resolution regarding the demise of Hakim Ajmal Khan, which reads as follows, and was passed unanimously all standing.

"This Conference expresses its sorrow at the sad demise of Hakim Ajmal Khan who besides being a perfect gentleman and a self-scrificing patriot, was a veritable apostle of Hindu-Muslim unity and offers its heartfelt condolences to the members of his family in their sad bereavement."

FRATERNAL GREETINGS.

The next resolution embodied the fraternal greetings to the youths of other countries was ably moved by Mr. K. S. Sitaram, who enlarged upon the sacrifices they have made and asking Indian youths to emulate their example. The resolution was seconded by Mr. H. P. Mirchandani. It reads as follows:—

"This Conference tenders its fraternal greetings to the youths and youth organizations of the World and send its felicitations to the valiant youths of China, Egypt and Ireland, Phillipines and all other countries similarly situated for their brave fight for the liberty of their country."

COMMUNAL UNITY.

The next resolution on communal unity unanimously accepted by the Conference reads as follows:—

"(a) This Conference affirms its unequivocal conviction that nationalism should always stand above communalism. This Conference is therefore deeply pained at the recent communal dissensions that have rent the country, and calls upon

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REPLY TO SHAFIAN TACTICS

Calcutta Resolutions Endorsed

COMPLETE BOYCOTT AND HARTAL

LAHORE, Jan. 22.

At a largely attended public meeting of Mohammedans of Lahore to-day under the auspices of the newly formed Punjab Muslim League Mr. Afzal Haq, M.L.C., moved a resolution approving the action of the All-India Muslim League at Calcutta in disaffiliating the Punjab League of which Sir Mohammed Shafi was the President and welcoming the formation of the new League as being representative of Punjab Muslims.

The resolution was seconded and supported by Mr. Barkat Ali and Mr. Mohammed Alam M.L.C., and was carried by a large majority, there being only two dissentients.

Another resolution urging completely to boycott the Royal Commission and observe a hartal on February 3rd was unanimously adopted.

Dr. Kitchlew seconding the resolution appealed to the Punjab Mohammedans to remember their duty as Indians and their duty to Islam.—A. P.

DELHI MUSLIMS' MEETINGS

DELHI, Jan. 22.

The first public encounter between the forces of pro and anti boycott movements took place at Delhi to-day. At the meeting held at Queen's Gardens presided over by Dr. Ansari, speeches were delivered in favour of the boycott and urging the observanfe of hartal on February 3rd. A second meeting was announced for six in the evening at Fatehpuri Masjid by the anti-boycott Muslim group at which Mr. Hasrat Mohani was to be the principal speaker. By this time the meeting in Queen's Gardens was over and Maulana Mahomd Ali came to Fatehpuri Mosque with a batch of his supporters. The trouble started at the very outset when Maulana Mahomed Ali was proposed to the chair and the anti-boycott party opposed it. There was general confusion.

Maulana Mahomed Ali addressing the meeting said that it was not representative of the Delhi Muslims and if they desired to establish a branch of the provincial Muslim League they should call a general meeting in the Jumma Masjid. He added that the properly constituted Muslim League was the one which met at Calcutta.

Hasrat Mohani refuted this statement and he'd that the Lahore meeting was that of the original Muslim League. As the confusion increased and there was danger of a breach of the peace the police arrived on the scene and the anti-boycott organisers of the meeting left in a body.

Maulana Mahomed Ali then addressed the audience at length which dispersed at "namaz" time.—A. P.

PANAMA CANAL ENGINEER DEAD

LONDON, Jan. 22.

New York.—Major-General Goethals, Chief Engineer concerned with construction of Panama Canal is dead.—Reuter.

DEFENCE INDUSTRY AND KNOWLEDGE

THREE ESSENTIALS FOR YOUTHS

AHMEDABAD, Jan. 21.

Speaking at a children's performance held yesterday night under the auspices of the Youth League, Mr. Jinnah gave the following message to the youth of country. He said:

"There are three essential things which youths should bear in mind and cultivate. One is sword for the defence of the country, the other is commerce and industry for the prosperity of the country and third is knowledge."—Free Press.

WORLD PEACE

Japan and Naval Disarmament

BARON TANAKA ADDRESSES DIET

FOREIGN MINISTER ON FOREIGN POLICY

LONDON, Jan. 22.

Tokyo.—The Opposition's non-confidence motion which the Government forestalled by announcing the dissolution of the Diet mainly censured the Government's China and financial policy.

Baron Tanaka (the Foreign Minister) speaking on foreign affairs said it was gratifying to note that the relations between Japan and the various treaty powers were growing in cordiality. The work of the League of Nations in which Japan was heartily co-operating was making remarkable progress year after year. The Conference between Japan, Great Britain and the United States for limitation of naval armaments at Geneva last year unfortunately failed to achieve its end despite the zealous efforts of the powers concerned. In participating in the Conference the Japanese Government made it the basic principle to contibute to the security of world peace and to the lightening of the burdens of the peoples without losing sight of the safety of their nationals. He believed Japan's fair and just stand towards the suggestions of armaments and her sincere efforts for the promotion of universal peace were fully recognised by the world at large. The work of conclusion and revision of treaties in commerce and navigation with the different countries was now in progress and Baron Tanaka deemed it a cause for satisfaction as Japan and the countries concerned that the new commercial treaty was signed by Germany and Japan in July last, and the Franco-Japanese Agreement concerning residence and navigation in French Indo-China was signed in August last.

JAPAN AND U. S. A.

Referring to relations between Japan and the United States Baron Tanaka regretted that the question of discriminating legislation against Japanese emigration pending for the past several years remained unsolved.

Japan's intercourse with U. S. S. R. was growing in amity, and trade between two countries was marked by gradual development.

Turning to China, the Foreign Minister said it was most deplorable that the disturbances in China continued without the prospect of cessation and the political situation was devoid of stability. Even from merely the economic point of view this matter was of serious consequence to Japan and should the chaotic state of affairs there endanger the lives of her nationals, Japan on no account would tolerate such situation. It was needless to say that Japanese Government did not intend to interfere in the domestic affairs of China, but if necessary Japan would take proper measures to safeguard the lives and property of her nationals.—Reuter's Special.

TO KEEP IRISH AT HOME

GREATEST PROBLEM OF IRELAND

LONDON, Jan. 22.

Chicago.—In an Interview President Cosgrave said that one of Ireland's greatest problems was to keep the Irish at home.—Reuter.

PRESIDENT COSGRAVE IN CHICAGO

LONDON, Jan. 22.

Chicago.—Mr. Cosgrave, President, Executive Council, Irish Free State has arrived here from Ireland via New York on a visit of goodwill. He has received here the second of the many welcomes in the United States. "Big Bill" Thompson wearing sombrero drove beside President Cosgrave through packed streets to hotel.—Reuter.

NO WALK-OVER TO SIR J. SIMON?

LABOUR TO CONTEST SEAT

LONDON, Jan. 22.

The remoteness of the prospect of Labourities giving Sir John Simon a walk-over in accordance with Lord Birkenhead's appeal (cabled on 19th January) was indicated at the annual meeting of the Spen Valley Divisional Labour Party at which the retiring President of Party said the Sir John Simon and Lord Birkenhead could meet as often as they liked, but he was convinced that if the Socialists continued to co-operate Spen Valley would be the next opportunity to return a labourite. —Reuter.

INDO-EGYPTIAN ENTENTE

OBJECT OF PT. MOTILAL'S VISIT

LONDON, Jan. 22.

Cairo.—Pandit Motilal Nehru before leaving for Luxor last night visited the Elazhar University. Replying to the address of welcome Pandit Motilal Nehru referred to the ties binding Egypt and India "in their struggle for freedom" and said he had not come merely to see sights in Egypt but also personally to examine the results of Egypt's efforts to attain independence, meet Egyptian leaders and create reciprocal understanding between Egypt and India so that they might remain in contact with each other. Speakers from the University warmly welcomed this idea of co-operation.—Reuter.

WILL SASSOON MILLS OPEN TO-DAY?

MODERATE LEADERS ADVICE WORKERS TO JOIN

STAND BY YOUR COMRADES, DECLARE LEFTISTS

EMPLOYERS IMPLACABLE

The notices asking the workers to resume work on Monday put up at the Apollo, Manchester, Rachael and David mills of the Sassoon group by the management have evoked considerable discussion both in the mill-operatives' and labour workers' circles.

Some of the labour workers whom the younger section—better known as Leftists—consider very moderate seem to be of the opinion that since there are no chances for a successful general strike now, the workers of the Apollo, the Manchester and the Rachael Mills have no reason to stay out. They support the suggestion with the fact that the workers of the first two mills had already been working before the strike on the new system approved of by the Tariff Board, while the Rachael is only a weaving mill and the workers thereof had or have no grievance of their own to strike work. The plea of the "moderate" labour-workers is that if the workers of the Apollo and the Manchester Mills worked on the new basis for a pretty long time, they have no reason to refuse to do so now; and now that the management has come forward to open the mills, the workers of the first three mills namely the Apollo, the Manchester and the Rachael ought to resume work.

LEFTIST VIEW.

The leftists who, it appears have a stronger hold over the workmen view the question from quite a different standpoint. They believe in solidarity of workers and consider the whole lot of workers as a single unit. "When the workers of most of the mills under one management are on strike to resist the enforcement of the new system, those of them who belong to the same group but who work on different mills cannot accept to go on work on the new system." That in the opinion of the leftists would create disunity among the workers themselves and what was most required to-day was absolute unity among the industrial workers. It should be, they believe, a principle with the workmen to make a common cause with their fellow-workers and while many of them were determined even to starve but not accept the new system, some who had previously accepted it perhaps through mistake, ignorance of the consequences, or pressure could not resume work, their having once resolved to down tools in sympathy.

Thus there is a conflict in the advice given to the workmen by those who are interested in their welfare and the workers are almost in a state of confusion. The strikers whose mills are not going to be opened on Monday are as firm as ever in their resolve to continue even in case their employers opened the mills and invited them to resume work. The split is among the workers of the four mills advertised to be opened on Monday. Even among them the David mill group—with an exception of about 25 to 50 workers—is firm on not joining on Monday; and with the 25 or 50 likely to join, the mill would not possibly work.

EMPLOYERS' DETERMINATION.

But the workmen of the rest of the three mills seem to be undecided. Though some of them who were seen moving in small groups in company of the strikers on Sunday would not definitely say that they would not join, the labour-workers even of the so-called moderate camp believe that the mills would, in all probability, not work to-morrow, as the workmen have more or less been carried away by the sentiments of sympathy for their fellow-strikers. The leftists, on the other hand, are quite sure that not many workers would go to the Sassoon mills to-morrow and hence the mills would not work.

There is a complete breakdown of the negotiations between Sir Victor Sassoon and the trade unionists who tried to place the case of the workmen before Sir Victor. Having heard of the definite "no" of Sir Victor to Messrs. Joshi and Bakhale who saw the former on Monday last, Sir Ness Wadia, who, it was reported would try to plead the employers' cause before Sir Victor, seems to have given up his intention to do so. The talk of even a compromise has vanished in the air and the employers seem to be quite determined in their intention of either working out the new system or not work at all.

The result of the notices put up at the four mills is awaited eagerly on all sides and it is bound to have very far-reaching consequences.

SASSOON MILLS MAY OPEN

IF ENOUGH MEN ATTEND ON MONDAY

The mill strike continued on Saturday as before and there was no tangible change. The management of Messrs. E. D. Sassoon and Co. have put up a notice and informed the operatives of the David, Apollo, Manchester and Rachel Sassoon mills that the mills would be opened for work on Monday provided sufficient number of operatives attend.

ALLEGED SHOOTING OF POLICE OFFICER.

"ARRESTED PERSON CONFINED TO JAIL IN HEAVY FETTERS."

BENARES, Jan. 21.

Maninderanath Bannerji, one of those arrested in connection with the alleged shooting of Rai Bahadur Jatindranath Bannerjee, the C. I. D. Officer, that investigated into the Kakori case, is a young Bengali who served as a salesman in the Gandhi Ashram Khaddar shop. He is confined, it is reported, in the Central Jail with heavy fetters. Six days have passed, but no identification or any proceedings have taken place. When his lawyer went to see him in jail, it is said that several officials of the jail crowded round Maninderanath and the lawyer, and one man took all the talk in shorthand. The lawyer protested against these proceedings, and said that any legal consultation was impossible. But as the officials did not seem to be inclined to heed the protest, the lawyer came away without continuing his talk with Maninderanath.

Mr. Dhirendranath, Secretary of the Gandhi Ashram, has arrived from Meerut. He was stopped by the police before Dasaswamedh Police Station and a statement was taken while he was passing that way.

Steps are being taken to conduct the defence of the arrested persons.

Commenting on these reports the "Aj" ask whether police can confine anyone on suspicion, put him in heavy fetters for an indefinite period and make defence impossible by planting shorthand reporters on the interviews with legal advisers.—Free Press.

INTERFERENCE IN INTER-STATE AFFAIRS

PAN-AMERICAN CONFERENCE'S BAN

LONDON, Jan. 21.

Havana.—The Pan-American Conference Committee on Public International Law began discussion of the recommendation that interference of any American country in the internal affairs of another should be prohibited by a Multilateral Treaty, but recognising the "practical difficulties", adopted a resolution recommending in principle that "no State may interfere in the internal affairs of another." The resolution was quite acceptable to Americans and the vote was unanimous. Mr. Hughes did not object to the open and frank discussion of the United States Carribean policy which he held was justified by the situation there.—Reuter.

REVISION OF PRAYER BOOK

STATEMENT OF BISHOP OF BIRMINGHAM

Rt. Rev. Barnes, Bishop of Birmingham, has issued a statement saying that the revision of the Prayer Book is gravely inadequate. Little has been done to remove objectionable features and lessen the misgivings expressed in Parliament. The House of Commons almost of necessity must reject the present proposals. If thereafter an episcopal majority asked for disestablishment the reply would, Rev. Barnes, presumes, be stern and far-reaching measure by which no endowments to the Church of England should be available for Catholic propaganda.—Reuter's Special.

SHUTTING OUT INDIAN INTELLECT

BENGAL MARINE DEPARTMENT

CALCTTA CHAMBER'S REPRESENTATION TO GOVT.

CALCUTTA, Jan. 20.

Mr. M. P. Gandhi, Secretary, Indian Chamber of Commerce, has addressed the following letter to the Secretary, Government of Bengal, Marine Department, Calcutta, regarding the Central Administration of Shipping and Navigation in India:—

At the outset, my Committee would point out that, although the question appears to have been decided upon once for all by Government, they are not convinced that the central administration by Government will prove more useful or effective in the control of the subjects mentioned. My Committee have several reasons for holding this opinion. In the first place, Government themselves are not sure of the source of its income, its appropriation and the expenditure involved in the working of the scheme suggested by them. A perusal of paragraph 9 of the letter of the Government of India would indicate that some additional expenditure would be expected to be met by the shipping industries.

ORGANISATION AT PORTS.

Regarding organisation (1) at the Ports, my Committee fail to understand why Principal Officers and Surveyors should be recruited from the Royal Indian Marine or the future Royal Indian Navy. The principle of appointments by competitive examination, as followed in Great Britain, appears to them to be the most suitable. The officers of the Royal Indian Marine have been found not to possess other requisite knowledge about the Merchant Shipping Laws or the working of the Cargo and Passenger ships, and they would not thus be found suited for the posts they might be called upon to fill. Further, my Committee are of the opinion that, if those posts are regarded as close preserves of men recruited from the Royal Indian Marine or the future Royal Indian Navy, the chances of Indians being admitted to such posts would dwindle into insignificant nothing.

SHUTTING OUT INDIAN INTELLECT.

The Government have further decided not to allow the Cadets of Mercantile Marine Training Ship "Dufferin" to be admitted in the service of the Royal Indian Marine or the future Royal Indian Navy, like the Cadets of the "Worcester" who are allowed to be admitted to appointments in the Royal Indian Marine. My Committee are of the considered opinion that the recruitment of officers from the Royal Indian Marine or the Royal Indian Navy would be tantamount to shutting out Indian intellect from filling such posts. In this connection, my Committee feel constrained to bring to the notice of Government the necessity of providing facilities to train young Indians to become Marine Engineers, Surveyors, and other principal officers.

FORMATION OF A SHIPPING BOARD

Regarding organisation (2) at Head Quarters, my Committee would suggest the formation of a "Shipping Board" composed of Indian members under the Commerce Department. This Board should be advised by a staff of professional and technical officers. The various subjects coming up for consideration of the Board, may be distributed among the members, who can be placed in charge of different subjects, e.g., Light houses, sanitation at Ports, etc. This will also stimulate specialisation of different subjects by members. The principal officer of the Department would be directly subordinate to this Board. In other words, the proposed Shipping Board should function in more or less the same manner as the Railway Board is doing at present.—Free Press.

NATIVE RISING IN MALAITA ISLAND

RESENTMENT OVER POLL-TAX

25 PERSONS KILLED: 200 TAKEN RRISONERS

LONDON, Jan. 4 (By Mail.)

Twenty-five natives have been slaughtered and 200 "suspects" taken prisoner by the punitive expedition sent to the Solomon Islands by the Australian Government as a result of the native rising in Malaita Island.

The natives rebelled against the poll-tax imposed to drive them off the land and force them to work for the White Planters—they were also in revolt against the conditions under which indentured labour is recruited.—Free Press.

JOURNALIST DEAD

LATE EDITOR OF THE CIVIL AND MILITARY GAZETTE

LONDON, Jan. 22.

January 21.—Death occurred of Edward Kay Robinson.—Reuter's Special.

(Naturalist and author, b Naini Tal 1857; President of the British Empire Naturalists' Association, resident of the country-side; educ.: Cheltenham College, Originator of "By the way" column in "The Globe"; editor of "Civil and Military Gazette," Lahore, 1887-95; on the staff of Globe, 1896-98; contributor to Nineteenth Century, Fortnightly Review, etc. Publications: My Nature Note-book; in the King's Country; The Country day by day; the religion of nature; Nature wireless Talks).

REMEMBER THIRD FEBRUARY.

FOLLOW NATION'S MANDATE

The following is the text of the Resolutions passed unanimously by all Parties at the Boycott Conference in Benares:—

This Conference, representing various political parties is unanimously of opinion that the Statutory Commission must be left severely alone by the people of India and in pursuance of this resolution, it appeals to the people.

(1) to observe hartal all over India on February 3rd, the day the Statutory Commission lands at Bombay, the hartal to be observed from the morning till th e time of the meetings referred to in Clause 2;

(2) to hold public meetings all over India on February 3rd at 4-30 p.m. At these meetings the following resolution to be placed for adoption:—

"This meeting of the citizens of..... places on record its condemnation of the appointment of the Statutory Commission in utter disregard of Indian opinion and its firm resolve to have nothing to do with that Commission in any form and at any stage of its work. It calls upon all the elected members of the Council of State, the Assembly, and the Legislative Councils and in particular the representatives of this (town, province, etc.) to do everything that lies in their power to oppose and prevent the formation of a Committee of the Legislature in connection with the said Commission. This meeting places on record its opinion that the Constitution of India should be framed by Indians and strongly supports the proposal of a special convention to frame such a Constitution."

BOYCOTT PROPAGANDA IN ENGLAND

MRS. BESANT'S ANNOUNCEMENT

MADRAS, Jan. 22.

After prolonged deliberations, the Executive of the Justice Party which met this afternoon has passed a resolution boycotting the Simon Commission. The announcement was made at a public meeting held in the beach and was greeted with cheers and cries of "Bande Matram."

It was also announced at the meeting that the Commission boycott propaganda will also be carried to England. Dr. Besant announced this herself at the meeting and declared that she intended to go to England during the latter part of the year to tell the British public that it was not proper for Britain to send the Commission where they were not wanted.—Free Press.

NO MOTIONS-NO QUESTIONS

CONGRESS PARTY'S ATTITUDE IN ASSEMBLY

MADRAS, Jan. 21.

In a statement issued to the press Mr. S. Srinivasa Iyengar says that in answer to a telegram from the Secretary of the Indian Legislative Assembly enquiring under the President's directions whether having regard to the Congress decisions questions will be asked and motions moved by the members of the Congress Party and enquiring whether notices will be withdrawn he has replied: Questions will not be asked and motions will not be moved by members of Congress Party in Assembly. Have already issued instructions. Propose to ask Congress members to withdraw notices.—Free Press.

OUTRAGE ON CONSTITUTION

GOVT. OF INDIA'S "VOLTE FACE"

WALCHAND HIRACHAND DENOUNCES NEW RESERVE BANK BILL

APPEAL TO THE CENTRAL LEGISLATURE

BOMBAY, Jan. 21.

That the new Reserve Bank Bill should on principle be refused any consideration by the Central Legislature was the view expressed by Mr. Walchand Hiracband C. I.E., President of the Indian Merchants' Chamber in an interview to the Free Press of India.

Mr. Walchand said: I do not think it can serve any useful purpose to discuss the provisions of the Reserve Bank of India Bill as revised and published as a bill independent of the measure before the Assembly. The Finance Member has brought in the new Bill not because it is an improvement on the old Bill or in consonance with popular opinion but because he thinks that it is the most convenient way in which he can escape from the commitments that he made on behalf of the Government of India on the floor of the Assembly in the course of discussions on the old Bill.

HOW THE BILL HAS BEEN THRUST FORWARD.

I do not regard myself as an expert and would not therefore venture to dogmatise on the merits of one or other points of view. In connection with the Reserve Bank Bill, the Government brought the Bill forward of their own accord, they had their own way in securing a reference of the Bill to a Joint Select Committee of the legislature instead of a Committee of the Assembly and then on they proceed with the final stage of consideration of the Bill, seek the Viceroy's good offices in co-operation with the unofficials, pay tributes to the Assembly's spirit of cooperation, make concessions and then finally at an important stage of discussions, suspend the progress of the old Bill and now seek to thrust the new Bill.

The Government have no satisfactory explanation for their unusual departure from their own commitments openly made in the Assembly. We know unofficially through lobby talks and press statements that the autocrat in this case is the Secretary of State.

GOVT'S VOLTE FACE.

But, as far as the Government of India are concerned, they do not admit this and take full responsibility for their actions. So far as the public are concerned, they are confronted by a volte face on the part of the Government of India and not of anybody else. My earnest advice to the Government of India is if the responsibility for the volte face is that of the Secretary of State and not yours, then say so, take the legislature into confidence and uniting with it ask the Secretary of State to do his worst. If you take the entire responsibility then come to the Assembly in the most straight forward manner, resume consideration of the old Bill and take the verdict of the House. By the course which you are adopting you are perpetrating what is nothing less than an outrage on constitution and you leave no alternative to any self-respecting body of men except to throw out your new Bill without any consideration.

APPEAL TO CENTRAL LEGISLATURE.

I know that the plain course which I am suggesting to Government would not appeal to them. I would, therefore, address myself to the members of Central Legislature and tell them. It is something deeper and more vital than that. The Indian Legislatures are already more of a mockery than a real Parliament. But if it is not to be reduced to a much greater farce, then it is the duty of all of you as the custodians of the honour and self-respect of the Legislature and the Indian people to throw out the new Bill to move the President to put to the vote of the Assembly the old Bill and leave it to the Government to face the situation as best as they can. Even if the new Reserve Bank of India Bill were in the nature of a great improvement on the old Bill I would have no hesitation in advising the Assembly to throw it out as a protest against the unconstitutional procedure. But the new Reserve Bank of India Bill is certainly in no way an improvement on the Bill already before the Assembly. In fact, if enacted in the form now proposed it is capable of doing incalculable harm to the economic and financial fabric of the country. In the circumstances, I do not hesitate in making an appeal to the members of the Assembly to throw out the new Bill as the only course open to them. I hope the Congress Working Committee would authorise the Congress Party in the Assembly to attend the Assembly for the purpose of frustrating the plans of Government to baulk the Assembly of its rights and to force on the country a scheme of Central Bank that is calculated to do more harm than good.—Free Press.

CONGRESS VOLUNTEERS' DAY

CELEBRATION AT MADRAS

MADRAS, Jan. 21.

The Congress Volunteers' Day was celebrated to-day in the Gokhale Hall under the presidency of Mr. Muthuranga Mudaliar, Chairman of the Reception Committee.

Mr. Muthuranga Mudaliar thanked the volunteers for the services rendered by them during the Congress Week. He appealed to them to unite and help to make effective the boycott of the Simon Commission and also to make the hartal on 3rd February successful. He also requested the students present at the meeting to be absent from schools and colleges on that day.—Free Press.

ALL-INDIA EXHIBITION AT MADRAS CLOSES

MADRAS, Jan. 21.

The All-India Exhibition which was attached to the Congress was closed yesterday evening when on that occasion the contractors entertained the office-bearers. It is understood that the gate collections amounted to Rs. 700,000 while the ground rent came to Rs. 75,000—Free Press.

CRUISER COLLIDES WITH TANKER

LONDON, Jan. 21.

Athens. The Ministry of Marine makes a statement that the British cruiser "Celadon" during the exercises of the Third Cruiser Squadron at five in the morning on 20th January, collided off Andros with the Italian tanker "Antares" which was seriously damaged and was towed in into Pireaus by the cruiser "Ceres." The Chief Officer and steward of the "Caledon" which also has arrived, has been damaged.—Reuter.

BRITISH DELEGATES' INDIGNATION

AGAINST POLICE REPORTERS

AHMEDABAD, Jan. 21.

Messrs. Purcell and Halsworth, members of the British Trade Union delegation, addressed a mass meeting of workers last night in Saraspur and exhorted them to organise themselves for the betterment of their miserable lot. They also protested against the presence of police reporters at the meeting and said that they would move in the matter when they went, to England. "The police have no right", they declared, "to attend a meeting of the workers as if they were criminals."—A. P.

FUTURE OF LEAGUE OF NATIONS

SIR AUSTEN CHAMBERLAIN ON INFLUENCE OF GENEVA

LONDON, Jan. 21.

Rugby.—Speaking in Birmingham last night on the growth of the influence of the League of Nations, Sir Austen Chamberlain said provided that the Council is governed by prudence and wisdom, he believed it would, as years go by, prove an even stronger influence for peace so that it would be more and more difficult for any government to affront or to despise the moral judgment which Geneva might declare and, therefore, increasingly the policy of all States would have to reckon with the authority of that great assembly of Nations.—B. O. W.

Rugby.—The Council of the Institution of Electrical Engineers have have awarded to Professor Fleming the Faraday Medal for conspicuous service to the advancement of electrical science.—B. O. W.

COMMISSION; A FRAUD

TIME TO EXPOSE IT.

MR. JINNAH ON SIMON SHOW.

AHMEDABAD, Jan. 21.

Addressing a huge public meeting tonight at the river bank on the boycott of the Royal Commission, Mr. M. A. Jinnah said that he had taken a long time to pronounce his opinion on the Royal Commission. He was convinced that that Commission was a retrograde step and they should have nothing to do with it. India would not be fooled. He did not know what the next step would be. He belonged to a party which believes in constitutional measures and it was upto his party to expose the fraud that was being practised upon them. A resolution was then moved condemning the appointment of the Royal Commission and calling upon elected members of all Legislative Bodies to oppose, prevent and vote down the election or the formation of committees in connection with the Commission. An amendment was moved protesting against the exclusion of Indians from the Commission but stating that it was not in the best interest of the country to boycott it. The mover of the amendment was frequently interrupted by cries of "shame" and compelled to sit down. The resolution was then passed, only two voting against.—A. P.

AMRITSAR'S ACTIVITY

BOYCOTT COMMITTEE FORMED.

AMRITSAR, Jan. 21.

A Boycott Committee consisting of about fifty Hindus and Sikh citizens including some of the local leaders with Dr. Kitchlew as President has been formed at Amritsar. Telegraphic invitations have been issued to Pandit Malaviya, Dr. Ansari and Maulana Mahomed Ali to address public meetings to be arranged for organising a hartal on 3rd February.—A. P.

POLICE RAID AGAIN!

ABOUT 11 PLACES SEARCHED

BENARES, Jan. 21.

The police made simultaneous searches this morning lasting for about four hours at about eleven places including the local Gandhi Ashram and the rooms of two students of the Benares Hindu University and the house of Rajendranath Lahiri of the Kakori conspiracy case. These proceedings are to be stated in connection with the recent shooting incident. The police took away some papers.—Free Press.

BOYCOTT OF SIMON TAMASHA

PROGRAME OF G. WARD D. C. C.

The Secretary of the G Ward Congress Committee writes:—

The following is the programme which the Council of the G Ward District Congress Committee of Dadar has arranged for the successful carrying out of the boycott of the Simon Seven's Show:

Three public meetings will be held, one on the 25th instant at Mafunga (B. B. and C. I. Railway), the others on the 28th at Parbhadevi and on Tilak Bridge on the 1st proximo. Handbills in Marathi and Gujarati will be distributed among people and posters will be affixed on the walls. Those who are desirous of helping the Council, may kindly inform the Office so that the Ward may be divided into separate parts for the purpose of intensive propaganda. The 3rd proximo is the day of the landing of the Simon Seven. On that day, the public is requested to display black flags from all residential houses, shops, hotels, etc. If anybody wants such a flag, it will be supplied on timely information being given to the Congress Office. It is also desired by the Council that all merchants, grain-dealers, victoria-vallas, school authorities, mill-owners, workmen, should respect the Nation's will by observing complete hartal on that day. Prayers should be offered in their respective homes at the particular hour when the Commission will be landing at the Ballard Pier for the early emancipation of India. The school authorities, mill-owners and all employers should respect the will of the Nation by closing their businesses on that day, thus enabling the employees to take part in the hartal. In short the Commission must feel that India is not going to take the insult lying down and should pack off back to England as unwelcome guests.

The third of February should be made memorable as "Black Day" and should go down in history.

GENERAL ELECTION TO TAKE PLACE ON 20TH PROX.

LONDON, Jan. 22.

Tokyo.—The General Election to Diet takes place on February 20.—Reuter.

HOME RULE OR BRITISH RAJ

Lord Meston on India's Future

PROVINCIAL AUTONOMY AND COMMUNALISM

LONDON, Jan. 22.

Lord Meston in a long article in the "Sunday Times" on the task of the Statutory Commission says that a definite policy is imperative for the future. Either India must be governed as Parliament directs or must be given Home Rule; there is no middle course. If the decision is in favour of Home Rule, a pronouncement by the Commission will be essential firstly on question of the country's defence—and Imperial interests are involved in it. Secondly on the relations between Indian Princes and the future self-governing India and thirdly on the guarantees for safeguarding minority communities. Each of these questions will provide material enough for a separate Royal Commission but Britain cannot clearly divest itself of responsibility until they are placed beyond controversy. If the Statutory Commission decide against Home Rule, they have to deal with the nationalist movement. That it should be left permanently outside or actively hostile to Government of the country is unthinkable. There is not much in the attitude of the nationalist leaders since 1919 to encourage the quest of a scheme in working which they will consent to co-operate. Solution will be offered in Provincial autonomy which however leaves unsettled burning Hindu-Muslim questions on which Muslims will insist on satisfaction before the British influence is withdrawn. Clearly provincial autonomy requires closer examination than it has yet had. The Commission has a gigantic task but it will be strange if with goodwill, commonsense and understanding of human nature they fail to accomplish it.—Reuter.

SIR J. SIMON'S RENUNCIATION OF PRACTICE.

"AN EMPHATIC TRIBUTE TO COMMISSION'S IMPORTANCE."

LONDON, Jan. 22.

There could not be a more emphatic tribute to the Statutory Commission's importance than Sir John Simon's renunciation of his magnificent practice, says the "Observer." Tdough lacking in picturesque quality, the visit from the Secretary of State to the Commission represents a very earnest effort of Parliament to acquaint itself with the whole problem of Indian Government. The boycott policy, whatever it might do to hamper the British endeavour, would sow the dragon's teeth of dissension in India itself. At the very least the Indian Legislature should wait until its leaders have met the Commissioners.—Reuter.

PROGRAMME OF AMANULLAH

LONDON, Jan. 21.

Montreux.—The Minister of Foreign Affairs of Afghanistan and the Afghan suite, including Princess Kubra are staying at Caux on a prolonged visit. King Amanullah will probably join them on 10th February for a week and then continue the four of Europe while his family remains at Caux. Princess Kubra was recently operated for appendiotis and is making favourable progress.—Reutter.

KING AMANULLAHKHAN AT GENOA

LONDON, Jan. 22.

Genoa.—The King and Queen of Afghanistan visited the metal-works here yesterday. To-day they inspect the naval squadron off Sampierdarena.—Reuter.

AFGHAN KING'S FORTHCOMING VISIT TO GERMANY.

DIPLOMATIC BANQUETS ARRANGED ON LARGE SCALE.

LONDON, Jan. 22.

Berlin.—Great interest is aroused by King Amanullah's forthcoming visit to Germany. It has placed Government in a social quandary. The first exalted visitor to Germany after the War was the President of Liberia for whom a suite of rooms had been reserved in a leading hotel, but such accommodation is inadequate and unfitting to a royal visitor with a large retinue accompanied by his Queen. It is now proposed to buy back one of the royal palaces which as private property passed into the hands of the Hohenzollerns after the war, to furnish, and equip it in a manner befitting royalty and to keep it for all such future occasions. In the meantime a large scale diplomatic banquets are being arranged.—Reuter.

Turin.—The King and Queen of Afghanistan visited number of factories. They were entertained by the Prince of Piedmont at tea party. Their Majesties attended a brilliant reception in the evening.—Reuter.

REDUCTION IN FINISHING COST OF COTTON CLOTHS

LONDON, Jan. 21.

The bleachers' section of the Lancashire Cotton Trade has decided to make reductions varying from two pence to ten pence for forty yards in the finishing cost of heavier cotton cloths.—Reuter's Special.

INTERNATIONAL RUGBY

ENGLAND BEAT WALES

LONDON, Jan. 21.

In an International Rugby match at Swansea, England beat Wales by ten points to eight.—Reuter.

It was raining during the International rugby match at Swansea which was witnessed by 40,000 sand persons.—Reuter.

REVOLT OF THE YOUTH

(Continued from page 7).

every youth in the Presidency to spread the gospel of communal peace, harmony and goodwill and to combat the forces of fanatical reaction by all means available to them.

(b) This Conference declares its emphatic opinion that the introduction of communal principle in public life is vicious and detrimental to the best interests of the country, and therefore demands that Communal Electorates be abolished and Joint Electorates be established in their place and that the recruitment of the Public Services be based solely on the principle of merit."

It was proposed by Miss N. N. Samarth in a brief speech and seconded by Mr. Backza, a Muslim who said that rural and working class India, whether Hindu or Muslim were entirely innocent and preferred to follow their peaceful avocations, if factitious and venomous leadership and the influence of false religious notions did not break the harmony of their life.

The resolution was further supported by Mr. Joaquim L. S. Alma (a Roman Catholic Christian) in a breezy speech, in which he condemned the principle of communal representation in its entirety and asserted that there was no need of reservation of seats for minorities, since a man who has real public spirit, character and independence would always be chosen as happened in the case of Mr. Nariman himself.

Mr. Meher Ali, in spite of his weakness made a feeling speech condemned hypocrisy of elderly leaders of all communities and maintained that there was no racial difference between Hindus and Muslims. He concluded by saying "Let us make a resolve to-day that we shall all be Indian first and always and for ever."

EDUCATIONAL SYSTEM.

The next resolution condemned the objectional features of the present educational system. It was moved by Prof. V. K. R. V. Rao, seconded by Mr. A. R. Bhat and supported by Mr. S. P. Nadkarni. It was passed unanimously. A resolution on Mass Education was moved by Mr. Yagnik. The resolution was seconded by Mr. Spratt and supported by Mr. Mavlankar and unanimously accepted.

SOCIAL REFORM.

After the President had moved from the Chair that:

"This Conference declares faith in equality of all human beings and therefore calls upon the youths to effect the abolition of untouchability in their own society and further calls upon all young men and women to work in co-operation with other institutions for the educational, social and economic emancipation of the depressed classes." A resolution on social reform was moved by Miss S. V. Desai, seconded by Mr. S. S. Batlivala and supported by Mr. D. V. Shidore was nearly unanimously accepted, only one delegate, one Ainapura voting against it. For a long time he was not allowed a hearing until the President administered a mild rebuke. The resolution runs as follows:—

(a) This Conference emphatically declares its opinion that all antiquated social and religious customs like child marriage, purdah system, dowry, hardships to women and widows, caste-systems, and re-form of marriage, etc., that sap the vitality and mar the efficiency of the people should be done away with and calls upon the youth in the country to rebel against these customs by forming volunteer organisations that will pledged to the eradication of these evils.

(b) This Conference offers its wholeheartel support to the Age of Consent Bill introduced in the Legislative Assembly by Mr. Haribilas Sarda.

(c) This Conference maintains that the chapter of caste in the census Reports of the Government of India perpetuates the mischief of the social hierarchy and therefore demands that the Chapter of Caste be deleted from future Census Reports.

SELF-DETERMINATION.

Resolutions on University Reform, physical training, Prohibition and Racing, Scout and Guide movements and "Mother India" were moved from the Chair. Mr. Tarapurewala then proposed and Mr. Lohana seconded the following resolution on self-determination.

"This Conference emphatically declres its faith in the principle of self-determination for all nations and recommends to the youths of this Presidency not to participate in any movement that violates the principle of self-determination and is deregatory to the self-respect of the country."

This was unanimously accepted.

BOYCOTT OF COMMISSION.

Mr. S. S. Batlivala, perhaps the most charming speaker of the Conference, whose name was mis-reported as Mr. Cooper on Sunday eloquently moved that:—

"This Conference condemns the policy of the Government as embodied in the appointment of the Simon Commission and calls upon the Youth to boycott the Commission at every stage and every form."

After Mr. U. V. Desai had seconded Mr. S. A. Dange made a vigorous and faultless speech in support in which he recalled what Bombay Youth had successfully done in previous occasions and exhorted them to prove worthy of their past. He advocated a hartal and requested Bombay Youth to help make it a success.

Mr. G. G. Shimoga further supported the resolution and it was passed amidst thundering cheers.

IMPERIALISM.

Mr. K. N. Joglekar then moved and Mr. P. Spratt seconded the following resolution:—

"This Congress declares that Imperialism, the overthrow of which is the supreme task before India is international in its action and can best be combatted on an international scale. This Congress, therefore, welcomes the efforts which are being made to associate together the peoples oppressed by Imperialism by all over the world."

A resolution from the Chair was moved in which the message of the Holland Youth Peace Congress was reciprocated. Mr. G. V. Ketkar then invited the next Conference to Poona. A gentleman proposed and Miss Samarth seconded the resolution of appointing a Committee to draft constitution and rules for the bringing into existence a permanent organisation of Youth. The President made a brief inspiring speech in reply to a vote of thanks proposed to him to the Chairman and others and the proceedings came to a happy conclusion, with a National song by the Nagpur poet Mr. Tekade was sung by the lady delegates.

ARVI RIOT CASE PRISONERS.

RESOLUTION TO REMIT SENTENCES PASSED.

CONGRESS MEMBERS ABSENT FROM C. P. COUNCIL

NAGPUR, Jan. 21.

It was a deserted House when the C. P. Legislative Council met to-day, though there were many important resolutions on the agenda. Congressmen were no longer seen except for a few members who were loitering in the lobbies and the library room. There were not even twenty-five members present in the House when Khan Bahadur Mirza Rahman Beg moved that the Council debates be conducted in Hindi and Urdu. Only Muslim members spoke in support of the resolution while the Finance Secretary and Revenue Member opposed the resolution and requested the mover to withdraw the resolution. The resolution was negatived.

Mr. Charde then moved his resolution asking Government to remit sentences on the Arvi riot case prisoners. He appealed to the Muslims specially to support the resolution. The President ruled as out of order an amendment which stood in the name of Mr. Sharfuddin seeking to include in the scope of the resolution the Sirla murder case prisoners in which Muslims are implicated. Mr. Sharfuddin opposed the resolution.

Mr. Puley (Nominated Labour) wanted to include all the riot cases in the provinces, but he was also ruled out of order. He supported the resolution while Messrs. Majiddin and Mobinur Rahman opposed the resolution as premature at this juncture.

"NOT THE PROPER TIME."

The Hon. the Home Member complained that he had been given to understand that the resolution would not be moved and now that it was moved he was placed at a disadvantage. He congratulated the speakers in putting their view-points before the Council dispassionately. He however thought the resolution was not being moved at the proper time. Communal tension had increased and the atmosphere was not favourable. He was also afraid that if the resolution was passed not unanimously but by a majority by a Council which had a Hindu majority it would be construed as a partisan act by the minority. He assured the House Government will consider the cases of all prisoners on their merits when communal peace was established in the province. Till then Government was prepared to make all efforts to establish communal peace. He hoped a permanent reconciliation would be effected at no distant date. Government could not accept the resolution just now.

Mr. Kedar supported the resolution and charged the Government with responsibility for the communal riots, their district officers directly or indirectly being responsible for these riots.

The Hon. Mr. Nelson, Mr. Gowan and Mr. Dey, all Government members, protested against this unfair charge levelled against Government.

The resolution was debated in a fairly attended House, only the Congress members being absent and was pressed to a division and carried by 26 to 18 votes.

GRIEVANCES OF GOVERNMENT CLERKS.

On reassembling after lunch, Mr. Pradhan moved for the appointment of a Committee to enquire and report regarding the grievances of Government clerks. The resolution, although opposed by Government, was carried, 25 voting for and 18 against.

The Council then adjourned till Monday.

Interviewed by the "Hitawada", regarding the resolution passed by the Council, boycotting the Simon Commission, the Hon. Mr. E. Raghavendra Rau, Minister, said:—The position taken by the Council was perfectly justified. So long as the inherent right of the people of this country in determining and framing the Constitution for India is not acknowledged by British Government, the only course left to Indians is the one which has been taken. I am acting to it both in my public and private capacity.—Free Press.

LEAD FROM BENARES

MUNICIPALITY TO OBSERVE HARTAL

BENARES, Jan. 21.

The Benares Municipality has resolved unanimously to close all the offices of the Municipality with the exception of the Lighting, Octroi and Water-works Department on 3rd February.—Free Press.

COBHAM RESTARTS FLIGHT

LONDON, Jan. 21.

Malta.—Sir Cobham who has been held up here since 26th November owing to a series of accidents, has re-started on his round-Africa flight.—Reuter.

5 H. WEEK IN COOPERAGE.

The entrance to the "Hunar Nagar" on the Cooperage.

Another corner of the Nagar showing some of the stalls of the Jamnagar State.

A picture of the Indian restaurant and the artistic Shiva's Temple in the Nagar.

A view of the interior of the Nagar.

THE SIMON COMMISSION.

AN UNCONSTITUTIONAL BODY.

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—May I ask for the hospitality of your columns for this communication in which I have discussed the constitutional aspect of the exclusion of Indians from the Statutory Commission on Reforms? My submission is "that the exclusion of Indians makes the Commission unconstitutional." As far as I am aware, the considerations which I have urged in this letter in support of this submission have not been advanced in the numerous comments and criticisms hitherto made on the Commission, either in the Press or on the platform; and though, perhaps, they may not receive ready and general agreement, particularly at a time when passions have been aroused, and cool, impartial consideration of the question has been overweighted by the supposed exigency of carrying on propaganda in favour of a particular policy, they are considerations to which I bespeak the careful and earnest attention of all those who would care to consider, in the dry light of reason, the composition of the Commission, purely as a constitutional problem.

The purely Parliamentary character of the Commission is sought to be justified on the ground, "inter alia," that the responsibility for the welfare and progress of India and for judging the time and measure of her advance towards responsible government rests exclusively on Parliament and cannot be shared with any other authority or body. Lord Birkenhead in his speech on the subject, in the House of Lords, said:—

"We undertook by an Act of Parliament—that Act which substituted for the authority of the Company, the authority of the British Parliament—Parliamentary responsibility. . . . How can any one in those circumstances pretend that whatever point may be disputable, the responsibility of Parliament not only does not still survive, but is not an exclusive responsibility, from which Parliament can divorce itself, without being false to the long and glorious history of the association of England and India?. . . If I am right in saying that it was Parliament which was responsible for that first momentous change which deprived the Company of its political activities, if from that moment Parliament has been charged with responsibility, how can we divorce ourselves from that responsibility at this moment? Observe it is only eight years since this same Parliament, by what is known as the Montagu-Chelmsford Reforms, by a great public Act, created the constitution which is now to be the subject of revision and re-examination?"

Other speakers, both in the House of Commons and in the House of Lords, who supported the Government motion for the Parliamentary Commission, expressed the same views, though couched in different phraseology. And the statements made by Lord Birkenhead which I have quoted above may be taken as fully, and correctly expressing the constitutional position on the matter, as understood and taken up by His Majesty's Government.

Now with due respect for the Secretary of State and other members of Parliament who have agreed with him, and for his well-known extensive and deep knowledge of constitutional law, I submit that this is not the correct constitutional position, as it really exists at the present moment. And it is not the correct constitutional position, for two reasons, viz., (1) it ignores and contravenes the terms of the declared policy of the British Government as laid down in the historic pronouncement of 20th August 1927, and (2) it ignores the character and implications of the Montagu-Chelmsford Reforms which constitute a part and parcel of the existing constitution and which have, in principle, substituted for the responsibility of Parliament the responsibility of the Indian Electorates in the domain of the departments under the control of Ministers, and, therefore, at least to that extent, for the welfare and progress of the Indian people. In other words, the exclusive responsibility of Parliament is no longer maintainable in view of (1) the terms of the pronouncement of 20th August 1927 and (2) the partial bestowal of responsibility, (however qualified and small it may be), on the Indian Electorates by the Government of India Act, 1919. Both these reasons I shall now elucidate and elaborate.

In order to urge and prove the exclusive responsibility of Parliament, Lord Birkenhead has referred to the Act of Parliament whereby the responsibility for the Government of India was transferred from the East India Company to the British Government, that is, to British Parliament. That Act was passed in 1858; and it certainly gives the British Parliament exclusive responsibility for the welfare and progress of India. But that Act is no longer on the Statute Book; nor does the policy which governed and inspired it, subsist without vital modification. The Act is replaced by an enactment now called simply the Government of India Act, and for its policy is substituted a new one declared in the historic pronouncement of August 10, 1917, and embodied in the Government of India Act, 1919 and subsequently in the consolidating Act, called the Government of India Act. Now, what are the terms of the new policy of Parliament which the late Mr. Montagu, the then Secretary of State for India announced in the House of Commons on 20th August, 1917? It is not necessary to quote them in full; but those which are relevant to the present issue are as follows:—

"I would add that progress in this policy (i.e. of the ultimate attainment of responsible Government) can only be achieved by successive stages. The British Government and the Government of India, on whom the responsibility lies for the welfare and advancement of the Indian peoples, must be judges of the time and measure of each advance."

From this it is clear that, rightly or wrongly, the pronouncement of 20th August 1917 bestows not only on the British Government, but also on the Government of India, the responsibility for the welfare and advancement of the Indian people, and for judging the time and measure of each advance. Such responsibility no longer belongs exclusively to the British Government; it is the joint responsibility of the British Government and the Government of India. The Government of India's share in that responsibility is clearly recognised and laid down in the new policy as declared on 20th August, 1917. Lord Birkenhead mentioned the Act of 1858; but the principle of that Act, viz., the exclusive responsibility of Parliament was deliberately modified by this new declaration of policy which admitted the Government of India to a share in that responsibility.

Now what is the Government of India? Since the introduction of the Indian element into the Executive Council of the Governor-General in 1909-10, the Government of India has not been a purely British Agency or authority; it has been a mixed British and Indian Agency or Authority. As a matter of fact, the Government of India means an authority which consists partly of Britishers and partly of Indians. Indians being members of the Government of India as much as Britishers and the Government of India having been given a share in the responsibility exclusively enjoyed by the British Government and Parliament before, it follows that that responsibility must now be shared both by the British and the Indian people. The responsibility for the welfare and advancement of India, and for judging the time and measure of each advance to be made by her towards responsible Government is not the exclusive responsibility of the British people; it is the joint responsibility of both the British and the Indian people. This is the true liberal position; and, I submit, it is the only sound position as being in conformity with the terms, which I have quoted above, of the pronouncement of 20th August 1917. And when I consider the ideals, the principles, the ideas and the spirit that swayed the British people and Parliament when that pronouncement was made, I cannot conceive that any such exclusive responsibility could have been claimed and asserted by them at the time.

My second ground is the partial bestowal of responsibility upon the Indian Electorates under the existing constitution. That responsibility may be small; the inevitable conditions of dyarchy may have made it necessary to subject it to qualifications and restrictions. But the principle cannot be denied that the Montagu-Chelmsford Reforms have conferred upon the Indian Electorates responsibility for the administration of the transferred departments. Before the introduction of those reforms, it was Parliament that ultimately had the sole responsibility for the Government of India and for the administration of every department. But when once those reforms were introduced the responsibility of Parliament for the Government of India, so far as the transferred departments were concerned, ceased to exist, in its place, was substituted the responsibility of the Indian Electorates themselves. Taking the Government and administration of India as a whole, in relation to departments which are central, which are reserved, and which are transferred, the responsibility for them can no longer be truly called the sole or exclusive responsibility of the British people; it is the joint responsibility of both the British and the Indian people. The partnership of these two peoples is not a mere ideal; it is not a mere theory of figment of the imagination. it is a constitutional fact established by the Declaration of 20th August 1917 and by the new constitution. The terms of partnership may be extremely unfair and unequal; but there can be no doubt about the fact of the partnership itself. And be it noted that the transferred departments are precisely those which have an intimate bearing upon the welfare and advancement of the Indian people.

If the reasoning which I have set forth above is correct, the conclusion to which it leads is obvious. That conclusion is that the position taken up by Lord Birkenhead and the British Government in appointing the present Parliamentary Commission, viz., that Parliament is exclusively responsible for the advancement of the Indian people, and for determining her progress towards responsible Government, is unsound, that the sound position is that this responsibility rests both on the British and the Indian people.

It would be too much to hope that this view which I have endeavoured to prove will be constitutional to which This conclusion leads to another viz., that the present Parliamentary Commission is "unconstitutional, that no Indians are not appointed."

I would add that progress in this policy (i.e. of the ultimate attainment of responsible Government) can only be achieved by successive stages. The British Government and the Government of India, on whom the responsibility lies for the welfare and advancement of the Indian peoples, must be judges of the time and measure of each advance."

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pound will have any effect upon those in authority; besides things have already advanced far enough. But if my view of the constitutional aspect of the matter is correct why should not the mistake which the British Government have committed which has already caused so much bitterness of feeling and which may lead to fresh developments in Indian politics, be rectified, and the present Commission enlarged by the inclusion of four or five Indians?

A Commission of eleven or twelve members cannot be said to be an unwieldy one. I do not however wish to digress from my point which is that in my humble opinion, the Commission, as constituted at present, is unconstitutional.

There is one more point to which I shall refer—before I conclude. Lord Birkenhead has admitted that the clause in the Government of India Act, relating to the Commission; does not state that the Commission must be a Parliamentary one. But from this he has drawn the conclusion that the word "Parliamentary" is not used in the clause, because it is so obvious that the Commission must be Parliamentary. Now, I submit that the absence of the word "Parliamentary" in the clause, far from suggesting or warranting the inference drawn by Lord Birkenhead in reality supports my conclusion that the Statutory Commission to be appointed under that clause must be a mixed Commission of Britishers and Indians. Not only is the word "Parliamentary" not used in the clause; but the words actually used in the heading to that clause are "Statutory (not Parliamentary) Commission." If the point is so obvious as Lord Birkenhead thinks, why should the framer of the Act gone out of his way to use the word "Statutory" and not Parliamentary. Surely, if a Parliamentary Commission was obviously intended, the natural cause for the framer of the Act would have been to give the heading "Parliamentary Commission," and not "Statutory Commission" to the clause. Again, it deserves to be noted that the joint Parliamentary Committee in their comments on the clause, do not say that the Commission should be Parliamentary. If there was any man who vividly and keenly realized the nature, effects and implications of the policy declared on 20th August 1917 and subsequently given statutory effect to, it was the late Mr. Montagu, and the truth of the matter seems to be that he grasped the fact that the Commission to inquire into the working of the Reforms and to report on changes to be made must be a mixed Commission of Britishers and Indians. Hence the word "Parliamentary" was not used deliberately, and not because, as Lord Birkenhead suggests, the intention that the Commission should be Parliamentary was so obvious. No doubt, Lord Chelmsford says that he always had in mind a Parliamentary Commission. But he cannot speak for the late Mr. Montagu; and it was the latter who was responsible for the framing and piloting of the Government of India Act 1919.—Yours, etc.,

R. G. PRADHAN.

SIMON COMMISSION AND MARWARIS

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—The appointment of the All-White Parliamentary Commision has raised a storm of protest and indignation from every political platform in the land. The Indian National Congress, the National Libera Federation, the Hindu Maha Sabha, the Muslim Leage together with many other important political bodies have denounced the wilful imposition of this so-called Statutory Commission in unequivocal terms.

But, unfortunately, the India of to-day does not lack in her Jaichands and Amirchands as she did not lack in her Chands (discredited persons) in the eleventh and eighteenth centuries. At this critical hour of the land, the Shaii-ite Jaichands of Lahore and the Amirchands of Marwari Association of Calcutta are in for their wonted jobs. They are busy in making their "puja" preparations for the White gods coming from beyond the seven seas with the gift of the Kalpa-rikh of Swaraj for their devotees. A few Marwaris of Calcutta led a deputation to the Viceroy at Delhi to put their case before him. Since their return from Delhi they seem to be giving proofs of their loyalty by worshiping at the feet of the Commissioners.

This move on the part of these few Calcutta Marwaris has lowered the head of the whole community that has always stood by the country in the hour of her need. The sooner this is counteracted, the better would the interests of the community and the country be served. There is no denying the fact, that notwithstanding, the backwardness in education, the community as representing one of the leading commercial class of India, is an important one. It has won a name for its charitable deeds. During the heyday of the Non-co-operation movment it rose equal to the occasion and gave sufficient proof of its munificence by filling up the coffers of Swaraj Fund to its utmost capacity. The community has produced a selfless worker in the person of Seth Jamnalal Bajaj who made a great sacrifice for the cause of the country. The heart of the young Marwaris is burning with the fire of patriotism along with the rest of the country. Already they are giving a right lead to the upper classes of the Hindu community in the social field by boldly advocating and performing widow remarriage much to the chagrin of the old orthodox section of the community. Shall they remain behind in the field of politics? No, they cannot. Then they should come forward to counteract the move of those who pose as the representatives of the community.

In the interests of the country, I earnestly appeal to my all Marwari brethren to issue a manifesto under the signatures of all the leading Marwari gentlemen to clear the position of the community by making a public declaration to this effect that the Marwari community as a whole has nothing in common with the disgraceful act of certain Calcutta Marwaris who have recently expressed their readiness to co-operate with the Statutory Commission with an utter disregard of the feelings of their countrymen and challenges their right to do so in the name of the community; that the Marwaris have nothing to do with the said Simon Show and that they stand for its complete boycott in meeting the wishes of the country and her accredited leaders.—Yours etc.

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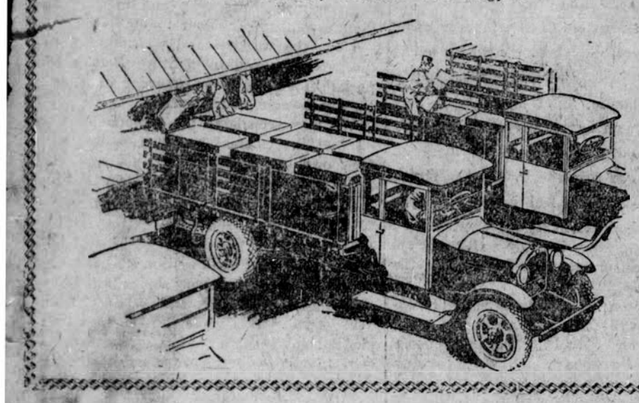

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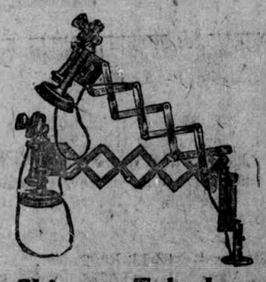

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THE INDORE ROMANCE.

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Romance round the ex-Maharaja Shrimant Tukojirao Holker has been supplying food for papers as was supplied a few years before. Shrimant Tukojirao seems to have made tempting offers for the conversion of his bride-elect to Hinduism. The Hindu Missionary Society has refused to do that. None dare approach the Prarthana Samaj. We don't know what help the Arya Samaj can render. We know that the Arya Samaj is a body that attaches more weight to the moral side. Some Brahmins, Shastris or Pandits may find authoritative rituals and they may even consumate the marriage and that will be a cheaper affair.

This is no joke nor a matter to trifle with, this marriage of Tukojirao with Miss Miller is not an innocent affair. All liberty-loving people, Hindus, Mahomedans and Christians, should join hands in defeating the contemplated marriage. All the Indorites should stubbornly oppose the marriage. Let Tukojirao realise that Indian women are not creatures to be trifled with like domestic animals. Let him also know that Indian women are persons with rights equal to those possessed by men whether a ryot or a Raja or a Nawab.

The contemplated marriage is a direct insult to Indian women, Hindu, Mahomedan, Christian, and also an encroachment on the rights of women. The idea that a ruling Prince, Hindu, Mahomedan, Brahmin, Non-Brahmin can possess any number of wives, ought to be abhored and declared intolerable in future. It should, therefore, be the duty of every Indian to see that the marriage is frustrated. To broadcast and give effect to these views let a large meeting be called to condemn the proposed marriage.

The Arya Mahila Samaj in co-operation with other institutions conducted by ladies, Hindus and Mahomedans, should call a meeting at an earlier date in Bombay and recommend similar meetings all over India and also in Indore. They should also request Government to frustrate the marrige as it is sure to cause complications with other countries. Social reformers like Arya Samaj, Prarthana Samaj should also co-operate.—Yours, etc.,

JAIRAM NANA.

Bombay, Jan. 16.

IMPORTANCE OF NEWS REEL.

(Continued from page 6.)

fliers, Chamberlain and Levine, arrived in Berlin, the International News Reel hired a special aeroplane to send the negative to Paris wherefrom it was sent through another aeroplane to Cherbourg and delivered at the eleventh hour on board s.s. "Leviathan" bound for New York. In 1923, when Tokio was devastated by earthquake, the world-famous camera-man of International News Reel known as "Ace" who was then in Shanghai, flew in a special aeroplane to Kobe, wherefrom in another hired aeroplane he flew over the burning city so low, that the wings of the propellers nearly caught fire, in order to film the inferno of fire down below. As Lindbergh after his return to U.S.A. arrived in Philadelphia, a news reel producing company booked a special train and got the negatives (pictures of reception) in the railway train developed and printed, so that five hours later after the reception of that daring flier of the world, the film was exhibited in New York, 140 miles away from Philadelphia. A new record was established—a record in the news reel service.

INDIA MISREPRESENTED

For every country and especially for those striving for national freedom and badly in need of representing political and economic interest, the news reel is most important; because it gives out animated news to all the world and thus speaks to millions of people, who are sometimes much more strongly convinced by a picture of the news reel than by a whole library of books. Due to this very reason I find it very much regretable that no Indian news reel as yet exists and that we in Europe are informed only through English and American news films about everything that is happening in that great land India, apart from the entertainment pictures which use India as background and which are only suited to give the world completely a false picture of the country. What do we see here in European and American kinemas about India? At the most, some ceremonies, festivals, temple dances or processions or parades of State elephants of a Maharaja. No film picture reaches us here in Europe, of the economic and social struggle, of the technical achievements and of the whole life of modern India, and that is one of the important reasons, why the masses in Europe and America, which can neither read travel books nor big daily papers, have got even to-day completely false and antiquated picture of India. Nothing is, according to my opinion, easier than the creation of an Indian News Reel in collaboration with a big Indian news paper and this would, without the least doubt, achieve a great idea or significant thing; because it would bring India nearer to Europe, nearer to America and nearer to all the civilised countries of the world.

BOMBAY TEXTILE LABOUR UNION

WORK OF THE STRIKE COMMITTEE

(From a Correspondent.)

The Bombay Textile Labour Union on the 10th inst. appointed a Strike Committee to watch the development of the strike, to negotiate with the employers, and to help the strikers, financially and otherwise, when such help would be necessary. In view of the wide spread rumour that the strike was likely to spread on Sunday, the 15th inst., the Committee decided to go round the mill area early on Sunday morning and take the necessary steps to prevent the strike spreading. The Committee was divided into three batches, and the batches were sent to three different centres of the mill area, namely, D'lisle Road, Parel and Chichpukali and they were charged with the work of persuading those people who are not on strike to go to work as usual and prevent disturbances in the mill area. All the three batches motored round the area for about two hours and creditably carried out the work assigned to them. At many places where the workers were found wavering, the Committee members went and explained to them the existing situation and the danger of a general strike, at the present stage. This had the desired effect and the workers quietly went into their respective mills. At 10 o'clock in the morning the Committee met again in the Damodar Thackersey Hall, where a large number of strikers particularly from the Spring Mill was present. The Committee explained to them the result of negotiations with Sir N. N. Wadia and advised the workers to go on work the next day. The result was that the Spring Mill began its work on Monday morning with a full compliment of their workers.

The work of the day was placed before the Strike Committee in its second meeting held on Sunday night. The Committee again decided, that in view of the strike being localised in the Sasoon Group, efforts should be made to bring the workers of that group into contact with the strike committee and secure membership of the Union. The workers of the Committee have been going to the mill area every day and explaining the Strike situation and necessity of the strikers' coming under the Union so as to facilitate negotiations with the employers. The Committee members have succeeded in securing about 200 members in two days from some of the Sasoon Mills and have also cultivated acquaintance with some of their leaders. This work will go on for a day or two more so as to secure more contact with the strikers and then the Strike Committee will meet the workers' representatives and if necessary will hold public meetings. Credit for this work is due to the workers of the Strike Committee, namely, Messrs. Mohamad Hussain Hafiz, Mohamad Ibrahim, Shankar Dharmaji Mhatre, Abdul Subhan, Gulam Mohamed Siddik, Patil, Salamatullah, Mohamed Hussain Krishna Talyaba Nikam and Mohamed Isakh.

The Strike Committee is meeting every night and proposes to do so till the situation changes for the better.

TALKS WITH GOKHALE'S SPIRIT

VIEWS ON BOYCOTT OF COMMISSION

(BY V. D. RISHI.)

At a seance held under the auspices of the Indian Spiritualist Society, Bombay, on Wednesday, the 18th instant, the following message was received from the late Mr. Gokhale. His presence was indicated by another spirit thrown to one of the sitters. The seance was attended by many respectable members of the Society and included members of the editorial staff of the "Bombay Chronicle." The whole message was received through ufomatic writing in Marathi. Quite a large number of spirits were present at the seance.

To the question whether he was happy in the spirit-world Gokhale's reply was: "How can I be happy here till the country becomes free? How do you ask me this question? Why would I have come here, then?"

He seemed to be in touch with the present political condition in the country and hence was asked about his views regarding the Simon Commission. He replied: "You will be astonished to know my views in the present circumstances, but I assure you that it is easy to talk about boycott but difficult to carry it out. It is to be seen how far it will succeed when the Commission comes and shows its illusory form. It is difficult to have unity in the present circumstances, but I feel certain that these people will make the Commission climb down. It is our duty and also in our interests to compel it to act according to our wishes. Mere boycott would not suffice. I am of opinion that we should try to secure our interests not simply by boycott but also by agitation in various ways. We would not have such an opportunity again. We are bound to lose if we did not sufficiently agitate."

Regarding the efforts of the leaders he said: "They are alright, but I shall say more about this on the next occasion."

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The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZSHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913

BOMBAY MONDAY JANUARY 23 1928

So it is upto every Mill-owner and Merchant to make the JUPITER GENERAL strong and healthy.

FORD'S SECRET OF SUCCESS.

EARTH'S GREATEST OPTIMIST

ALWAYS DISSATISFIED AND EVER IMPROVING.

WIZARD OF DETROIT

I am proud of my £50,000,000 father! I wish that I were like him, that I had a brain a tenth as wonderful, an organising power a fraction as efficient, his confidence that puts optimism in the shade, writes Edsel Ford, son of Mr. Ford, in "Answers."

Confidence! That is the secret of my father's success—confidence in himself, in his work-people, in his business friends, and in his motor-car! When he was a small boy of twelve he once turned to my grandfather and said:

"Daddie, one day I'm going to be the greatest man in the world!"

EARTH'S GREATEST OPTIMIST.

I think he has almost attained that ambition. He is certainly the world's greatest automobile engineer, and I think I can say that he is the world's greatest optimist also.

Second to confidence among the ingredients of my father's great success you will find 'independence'! A more independent man than Henry Ford never existed. Challenge that 'independence'—say "No, Mr. Ford, you shall not—you cannot do that!" and you will be asking for trouble.

Not long ago I was in my father's office when he was seeing the president of a firm of automobile instrument makers, whose product my father thought might be an adjunct to the new Ford.

"What is your lowest price to me if I give you a contract for 10,000,000?" said my father, tapping his desk with a letter-opener. Producing a sheaf of papers, the manufacturer mentioned the figure.

"Too dear—much too dear", said my father.

"I'm afraid, Mr. Ford, that we cannot quote you a lower figure. As it is, our profits are narrowed to almost a fraction", replied the instrument manufacturer.

"Very well", said my father slowly. "I'll take a million at your price, but I warn you that within three months I'll be making your instruments myself at half the cost!"

When my father makes a promise like that, every trader and manufacturer in America knows that he will keep it. That manufacturer knew that my father would be making his product, as he said, within three months; he saw what he was losing, realised what a competitor a Ford plant would be, and he met my father at the price he wanted!

"LOOK AFTER YOUR WORKMEN."

Not long ago a strange man stopped my father as he was getting into his car outside the Ford factory.

"Mr. Ford", said the stranger, "I can sell 20,000 of your cars in——State!"

Now, it happened that sales returns in that State were not so bright as they should be. My father looked the man over, took his case from his pocket, drew out a thousand dollar bill and one of his own visiting cards, on which he scribbled a few words.

"Go and sell them, then", he said, "and when you have done so come back and see me!"

My father can sum a man up at a glance. That man sold the 20,000 Fords, and came back to Detroit with the orders. He now has a good post in the Ford Company, and is drawing 20,000 dollars a year salary. He had confidence, and that was what attracted my father.

If a man has confidence, independence, is willing to work hard, and can teach Henry Ford something new that he doesn't know—then that man is on the road to success if he calls at Detroit and sees my father.

Henry Ford is never satisfied—he is always trying to improve, to get ahead, and although he is very pleased with the new Ford car, on which he spent £20,000,000, he will never be satisfied with it, and will continue to plan improvements and experiment in different directions.

One day I shall take his place at the head of the great Ford organisation; I must say that the thought frightens me a little, although for years my father has been training me.

"Edsel", he said, not long ago, "never let anyone get the better of you in business, but never take a mean advantage of a competitor. Be fair, keep your word always. Above all, look after your work-people, and they will look after you."

NO ROOM FOR SLACKERS.

Here is another secret of the success of my father; he looks after his work-people as perhaps no other manufacturer in the world does. He pays well, but not too much, and for his pay he demands the best workmanship in the world. Henry Ford does not overwork his men; he believes in reasonable working hours, but during that time work must be carried on at high pressure with one-hundred-per-cent. efficiency. A slacker in the Ford works will not hold his job a week.

If I tabulate the secrets of my father's success, they are:

Confidence.
Independence.
Square dealing.
Consideration for his employees.
Perpetual dissatisfaction with his car and the desire to improve it.

These are the secrets of the Ford success.

TOM JOHNSTON'S HEART BEGINS TO BLEED

BECAUSE INTERESTS OF BRITISH IMPERIALISM ARE THREATENED

A CRUSHING RETORT TO PT. MOTILAL'S CRITICISM

The "Workers' Life" writes:—

Mr. Tom Johnston, M.P., took it upon himself the other week to contribute a column to "Forward," headed "The Impudence of a Pandit."

In this column he got very annoyed with Pandit Motilal Nehru, who is the leader of the Swaraj Party in the Indian Legislative Assembly because he had issued an open letter to Labour M.P.'s condemning their action in supporting the Royal Commission, and characterising it as treachery to the Indian people.

Mr. Johnston assured his readers at considerable length that Nehru was "a prosperous lawyer" and "certainly not a Socialist"—two facts which were common knowledge to all who possessed even a nodding acquaintance with the Indian situation.

He then comments: "For some inscrutable reason he has been adopted and boosted by the Communists," which leads to some very strong condemnation of the Communist Party for supporting a burgeois.

Let us examine his argument, which is: "Nehru is a bourgeois, therefore we must oppose him."

The argument might come better from Mr. Johnston if anyone had heard of him denouncing the Labour Government for continuing to endorse the use of British troops on the side of Indian capitalists against Indian workers: or exposing the Labour Party's silence when Indian workers are sent to prison for daring to visit Moscow.

However, even judged on its merits, Mr. Johnston's case will be found to be based on false premises.

Only the Communist Party openly declares that the Indian people, along with all other subject races, have a perfect right to determine their own destiny, even to the point of direct separation from the Empire.

Let us point that out for a start; and let us ask Mr. Johnston: "Does he say the same?"

But the growing Indian bourgeoisie are also interested in opposing British Imperialism. True, they would clearly love to substitute their own exploitation of the Indian masses for the exploitation by British Imperialis.

True, the more they find the Indian workers and peasants coming into the political arena with indeypendent class demands of their own, the more the Indian bourgeoisie will tend to desert the national cause and achieve some compromise with British Imperialism, as the basis of a share in the proceeds of exploiting the Indian people.'

Nevertheless, in its initial stages the Indian national struggle has the support of a large section of the Indian burgeoisie.

Why? Because for them it is a means of exerting pressure on British Imperialism to force it to release its stronghold on India's economic progress, and to give Indian capitalism freedom to develop.

Thus, the workers and peasants of India are interested in fighting British Imperialism all the way, in order to achieve their economic emancipation.

We have seen from the example of China that the colonial masses can deal with their own burgeoisie, if it is not supported by Imperialist intervention from outside.

A section of the bourgeoisie of India are interested in a partial fight against British Imperialism, part of the way.

We know that that section will not stay in the struggle for very long; any more than Chiang Kai-Shek and Wang Chin-Wei stayed. But while it is in the struggle, it helps to give voice, as things are today, to the unalterable feeling of the Indian masses that economic emancipation, for them, evolves the fight for national emancipation first and foremost. It cannot be ignored that these bourgeoisie elements still constitute the leadership of the National Congress, which for the masses embodies the national struggle.

Therefore, it is the obvious duty of the working class movement throughout the world to assist the Indian National movement, and not to be misled by the fact that at the present time a section of the Indian bourgeoisie are with it.

At the same time, British Labour should do its utmost to encourage the formation of Indian Trade Unions and Workers' and Peasants' Parties, and to secure the development of the economic struggle alongside the national one.

This the Communist Party is working hard at; not only by means of propaganda in Britain but also by practical co-operation to the utmost extent of its ability and strength, with the workers in India.

But what is Mr. Johnston's position? Mr. Johnston never says a word about Indian independence. He does not lift a finger to fight the Labour Party's participation in the oppression of India; the Bengal Ordinances, the use of troops against the workers, the suppression of the Communist movement.

No, Mr. Johnston's heart only begins to bleed for the Indian workers when the interests of British Imperialism in India are threatened—by a united national stand against the sham of a "Commission" appointed to decide how best to reorganise the exploitation of India.

And Mr. Johnston's heart bleeds so much for the Indian workers that he prefers to take the side of British Imperialism, rather than find himself in the same camp temporarily, with a section of the Indian bourgeoisie.

Curious, Mr. Johnston, isn't it? But it won't do.

All Mr Johnston's wriggling, all his virtuous horror at being associated with Indian capitalists, won't suffice to hide the fact that he prefers to be associated with British capitalists, who are a thousand times more dangerous to both the Indian and the British working class.

LICENSING OF ICE-FACTORIES

REPORT OF COMMITTEE

The Revenue and General Purposes Committee of the Bombay Municipal Corporation have issued their report on the question of licensing the ice factories in the City. The Commissioner in his letter states:

There are at present five Ice factories in Bombay and it is now possible to take steps to see that they are properly controlled under such conditions as will ensure public health with special regard to observing the atmost cleanliness on the premises and to the purity of water for manufacturing ice.

I, therefore, propose to levy license fees in this case according to the output as guaranteed by the manufacturers of the ice-making-plants. This quantity is always easy to determine and cannot be disputed. If this principle is accepted, a fee of Rs. 2 per year English ton of the daily output would, in my opinion, be fair. At this rate the Lightfoot Refrigeration Company, Limited, which are the biggest Ice Manufacturers in Bombay, will be charged Rs. 300 per year, while the Lightfoot Star Ice Factory which is a small concern will have to pay Rs. 8 only per annum.

With these rates of fees the total revenue expected will not exceed Rs. 500 per year, and this should be adequate to pay the cost of the necessary supervision. I, therefore, request the sanction of the Corporation under Section 479 (2) of the Municipal Act to the levy of fees as mentioned above with effect from 1st April 1927.

The Committee after carefully considering the proposal of the Commissioner to license Ice Factories in the City at the rate of Rs. 2 per year per English ton of the daily output, which in their opinion is a very reasonable and equitable fee have recommend to the Corporation, that the same be approved.

QUORUM IN CORPORATION MEETING.

While the meetings of the Municipal Corporation are often adjourned for want of a quorum of 20 members the Law, Procedure and Elections Committee of the Corporation have recommended to increase the number to 25 which will come for consideration at the current month's meeting. In the course of their report they state:

Under the City of Bombay Municipal Act 1872, the Municipal Corporation consisted of 64 Councillors and the quorum fixed for the meetings was 20. The Act was amended in 1888 and the number of Councillors was increased to 72, the quorum remaining the same. The Act was further amended in 1922 increasing the total number of Councillors to 106 without again increasing the quorum. Thus it will be seen that while the number of Councillors has been increased from time to time the quorum has remained the same. It may be pointed out that the City of Bombay Improvement Trust Transfer Act of 1925, which has converted the Corporation into a Board for the purposes of the Act prescribes a quorum of 30 members for a meeting of the Board. Under the circumstances it is reasonable to suggest that the number fixed for a quorum at the meetings of the Corporation needs revision. The Committee, however, consider that the number 30 would be too high, in view of the fact that the meetings of the Corporation be fixed at 25 members instead of at 20 as at present and the President be requested to approach Government with a request to undertake legislation to amend the Municipal Act accordingly.

PUNJAB SPECIALS

To the Editor of The *Chronicle*.

Sir,—So much is being spoken about the fruitless running of the Punjab Specials inaugurated by the G. I. P. and followed by the B. B. and C. I. that once more I beg to crave the hospitality of your columns, and inquire what action the Railway Board have taken. Do they desire to continue this 'tamasha' at the cost of the public still longer, and if so, how long? A careful watch of the traffic carried weekly by the two Railways, enables me to give the following accurate figures, which will bbe of interest to your readers, who will see that the Railway Board do not exercise such control in finance over the Indian Railways, as is believed by the public:—

B. B. and C. I. 14 Forward Journey Oct. 5 weeks 150, Nov. 4 weeks 72; Dec. 5 weeks 58; Total Passengers 280.

Return no special run.

G. I. P. 14 Forward Journey, Oct. 5 weeks 95; Nov. 4 weeks 75; Dec. 5 weeks 75; Total 245.

13 Return Journey, Oct. 5 weeks 32; Nov. 4 weeks 17; Dec. 5 weeks 32; Total 81.

Notes.—B. B. and C. I. On 2 occasions only 7 passengers; and on one there being no passenger, only 2 mail-vans were carried realising Rs. 649 for 865 miles.

G. I. P.—On 1 occasion only five passengers and on the other six earning Rs. 515 for 957 mils.

G. I. P.—The figures for the Return special are more astounding. Twice with 1 passenger only i.e. earning only Rs. 86 for 957 miles, and twice with 2 to 5 passengers. Maximum number brought by this train was 12 on 22-10-1927.

So poor a result attained by the G. I. P.'s persistent policy in working its "Punjab Limited Express" at a great loss to itself and to the detriment of the B. B. and C. I. Railway will probably come as a surprise to people in this country.

Further, as the B. B. and C. I. Railway has the contract to carry mails from and to the Punjab it is not known whether the Homeward Mail steamer was to be detained in case the G. I. P.'s Up Punjab Limited Express was unavoidably delayed en route so as not to reach Ballard Pier, in time. In fitness of things the B. B. and C. I. Railway should organize an up "P. and O. Express," if there is at all a need for the same, and work it so as to arrive Ballard Pier at the present time of its Peshawar Mail leaving Delhi later by about 3 hours than at present.

Although the rates for special trains for the public on the G. I. P. are Rs. 4 per mile for engine power plus ordinary fares and charges for the number of passengers subject to a minimum charge of full reserved accommodation rate, I estimate 3 months' loss to the respective Railways as under calculating the working costs at Rs. 3.40 per train mile, as the same remains unchallenged by both the Railways although I had desired them to do so in my letter dated 10-11-1927 to the press:—

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

Costs:—

865 miles x 14 Trips; 12,110 miles at Rs. 3.40. Total Rs. 41,177.

Empty haulage at 8 annas per mile for the return stock of 4 coaches excluding Mail vans and Engine, Rs. 22,490. Total Rs. 63,667.

Earnings:—

280 Pass. x Rs. 85-13, Rs. 22,028.

2 Mail Vans Rs. 17,516, Total Rs. 39,544. Total Rs. 24,123 loss to B. B.

G. I. P. RAILWAY.

Costs:—

Forward Spl. 957 miles x 14 Trips at Rs. 3440. Total Rs. 45,553.

Return Spl. 957 miles x 13 Trips at Rs. 3.40. Rs. 42,299. Total Rs. 87,852.

Earnings:—

245 plus 81 326 Pass. at Rs. 85-13, Rs. 27,971.

Total Rs. 59,881 loss to G. I. P.

The above figures will show how the public money is squandered in State Railway managements.—Yours, etc.,

FAIR PLAY.

January 7.

THE MAHARAJA OF TRAVANCORE.

His Highness the Maharaja of Travancore who arrives in the city to-day by the Punjab Mail.

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